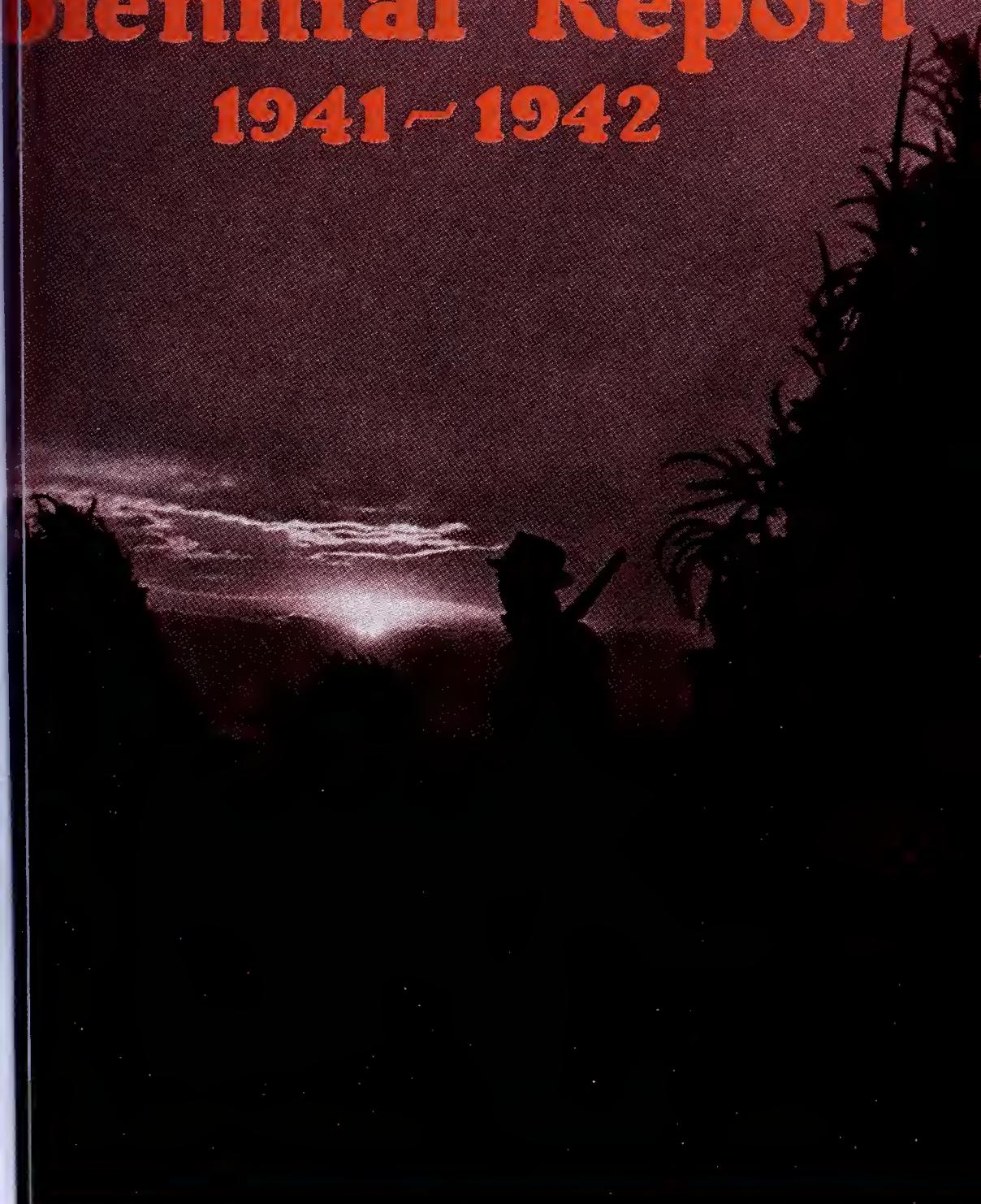


Biennial Report

1941-1942



PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
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PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

SETH GORDON *Executive Director*
R. A. McCACHRAN *Acting Assistant Director*

DIVISION OF LANDS

W. GARD. CONKLIN *Chief*

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET

N. E. SLAYBAUGH *Comptroller*

DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

LEO A. LUTTRINGER, JR. *Chief
Editor, Pennsylvania Game News*

TRAINING

W. M. CRAMER *Supt. Training School*

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

W. C. SHAFFER *Chief*

DIVISION OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JAMES N. MORTON *Chief*

DIVISION OF PROPAGATION AND RESEARCH

RICHARD GERSTELL *Chief*

FIELD DIVISION SUPERVISORS

DIVISION "A"

M. J. Golden, 632 Penn Avenue, W. Reading, Pa.
Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery,
Northampton, Philadelphia, York.

DIVISION "B"

Jay C. Gilford, Wyoming and Welles Streets, Forty Fort, Pa.
Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

DIVISION "C"

John B. Ross, 844 Arch Street, Williamsport, Pa.
Bradford, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union.

DIVISION "D"

Wm. J. Davis, 327 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry.

DIVISION "E"

M. E. Sherman, Medical Arts Building, Centre and Michael Streets, St. Marys, Pa.
Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter.

DIVISION "F"

Hayes T. Englert, 14 W. 1st Street, 2nd Floor, S. S., Oil City, Pa.
Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren.

DIVISION "G"

Rollin Heffelfinger, 405 Main Street, 2nd Floor, McClellan Building, Irwin, Pa.
Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington,
Westmoreland.



The Ruffed Grouse—Pennsylvania State Game Bird.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Harrisburg, Pa.

June 1, 1942.

To His Excellency
Arthur H. James,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir:

We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Pennsylvania Game Commission covering the biennium ending May 31, 1942.

In the previous biennium it was our privilege and pleasure to report the greatest progress of this Commission in any two-year period. Now we are gratified to advise that a careful analysis of the advancements made during the biennium under review shows that it even surpasses the former period.

With your cooperation numerous additional desirable objectives were accomplished, the most noteworthy and beneficial of which was the establishment of seven divisional field offices to decentralize and expedite the handling of the Commission's expanding program in the field.

Very little additional legislation was necessary to administer our work efficiently during the biennium, although several Acts which are hereinafter mentioned have benefited the public greatly. We express our appreciation to the Members of the Legislature for passing them and to you for approval thereof.

At the same time we wish to extend a word of grateful appreciation to the members of our staff, the sportsmen, the landowners, and the general public for their generous and unselfish cooperation to assure the success of our program.

In the pages that follow we have summarized our major accomplishments. As always it is our sincere desire to continue serving the people of Pennsylvania to the best of our ability—a task which in the trying months ahead will be increasingly difficult because of the lack of manpower, transportation facilities, and essential supplies and equipment.

Because of the war emergency, the Commission is refraining from undertaking any work which can safely be deferred for the emergency. We are actually suspending certain operations due to lack of required help and materials.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSS L. LEFFLER, *President.*
McKeesport.

R. LAMBERTON, *Vice-President,*
Franklin.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
Bethayres.

S. C. CASTNER,
Williamsport.

A. W. LEE, JR.,
Clearfield.

FRANK B. FOSTER,*
Phoenixville.

WM. G. FLUKE,*
Saxton.

JOHN H. PRICE,*
Scranton.

O. BEN GIPPLE,*
Harrisburg.

G. I. PHILLIPS,*
Alexandria.

ATTEST:

SETH GORDON,
Executive Director.

NOTE: The list above includes the members who served on the Commission during the biennium covered by this report. Mr. Foster died November 26, 1940, and was succeeded by Mr. Gipple on December 6. Mr. Fluke also was succeeded on the same date by Mr. G. I. Phillips, who served until July 15, 1941, when his appointment as well as those of Messrs. Price and Gipple expired in the absence of Senate action on their nominations. Appointments from the close of the biennium to the time of going to press were as follows: Mr. Ernest E. Harwood, Hazleton, June 5, successor to Mr. Price; Mr. Gipple re-appointed July 15; Mr. Harold Moltz, Williamsport, August 13, successor to Mr. Castner, who resigned on July 15; Mr. S. Harold Fisher, Huntingdon, successor to Mr. Phillips, on August 13; and on December 9 Mr. Moltz was replaced by Mr. Carl W. Rothfuss, also of Williamsport. Those members indicated by an asterisk (*) were not serving at the end of the biennium.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ADMINISTRATION

The reorganization and the decentralization of the Commission's various administrative branches effected during the previous biennium continued to function smoothly during the past two years. The Supervisors in the seven Field Divisions, with the cooperation of the Game Protectors and Technicians under their jurisdiction, have fully demonstrated their ability to handle the numerous and varied phases of the Commission's program under the new setup, thereby relieving the headquarters staff of much needless travel and assuring more efficient administration.

STATE REDISTRICTED

One of the most important single undertakings of the Commission during the biennium was a field redistricting plan, put into effect on June 1, 1941, after several years of intensive study and planning.

Under this plan it is possible to more nearly equalize the administrative responsibilities of the entire field organization, thereby insuring better and more uniform service to the sportsmen and the general public. It of necessity involved a general disregard for county lines and the utilization of highways, streams, mountain crests, and other natural geographical boundaries instead. Under the new setup violations can be reported to any nearby Game Protector with the assurance that they will be taken care of promptly.

So far this forward step has worked admirably, and the few sportsmen who at first doubted its wisdom soon realized that it has guaranteed economy and better efficiency in field management; that it has permitted more frequent patrols and better law enforcement; and that their interests in general are being served better than ever before.

PREDATOR CONTROL STUDY

By far the most important large committee ever selected by the Game Commission for the purpose of studying an important wildlife problem for it was that appointed on January 9, 1941. This group, known as the Predator Control Study Committee, consisted of 20 outstanding citizens from all walks of life, all with a keen interest in wildlife conservation and upon whom the Commission could depend to make a thorough and unbiased survey.

Members of the committee consisted of Dr. R. L. Watts, Ex-Dean of the School of Agriculture, State College, and prominent in sportsmen's affairs for years, Chairman; Dr. Arthur Henn, Curator of Ichthyology of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and State President of the Izaak Walton League of America, Vice-Chairman; and Charles H. Nehf, sports writer, Allentown, long active in the Southeastern Division of the Federation of Sportsman's Clubs, Secretary.

Other members of the Committee representing sportsmen, land-owners, raccoon hunters, fox hunters, trappers, fur buyers, bird lovers and other groups included D. W. Bell, Williamsport; (D. Neil Pursley, Lewisburg); H. E. DuBroux, DuBois; Gerald Edmunds, Palmerton; Benjamin F. MacCartney, Altoona; Jacob M. Phillips, Pillow; Ralph B. Simpson, Warren; and J. E. VanCleve, Waynesburg; all active workers among organized sportsmen and members of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; Francis H. Coffin, Scranton, active leader among bird clubs; Dr. Charles M. B. Cadwalader, Director of the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia; Ray Armstrong, Guy Mills, active leader among racoon hunters; W. Newbold Ely, Ambler, active leader among organized fox hunters; Reinhold H. Fricke of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; Miles Horst, Secretary of State Grange, Harrisburg; William A. Jackson, active leader among licensed fur buyers, Conneaut Lake; Earl Poole, actively interested in the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Reading Museum, Reading; S. V. Sedlak, active leader among the organized trappers, Winburne; and Donald Turrill, active among game breeders, Laughlintown.

The organization meeting was held at Harrisburg on January 9th at which time various sub-committees were appointed in order to expedite the program. The Committee, individually and collectively, worked hard and amassed much information on practically all the fur-bearers and the winged predators. One of the greatest values derived from the undertaking was a better understanding of the Commission's predator control problems by the leaders of all groups participating in the study. At roundtable discussions their findings were analyzed, and upon the completion of the study a summarized report was submitted to the Commission, where it is now being given careful consideration.

ADDITIONAL GAME LANDS

With the acquisition of over 63,000 acres of State game lands for refuges and public hunting grounds during the biennium, the Commission's land purchases passed the 700,000-acre mark. Over 37,000 acres were also under contract for purchase at the end of May. As in previous years, efforts were made to acquire more land in small game territory, a difficult task at prices the Commission is justified in paying.

MORE GAME REFUGES

Fifty-four new primary game refuges, eight auxiliary refuges, twenty propagation areas, and two dog training preserves were added and conditions for wildlife improved on them.

FARM-GAME PROJECTS

The number of cooperative farm-game projects was reduced by seven to eliminate from the program undesirable projects. However, the total area was increased over 10,000 acres by enlarging others to simplify the administrative problems, and effect economies in operation. At the close of the two-year period this program included 76 projects, containing over 146,000 acres.

SPECIAL WILDLIFE PROJECTS

This program, essentially the same as the farm-game program, except that it is sponsored, established, and maintained by sportsmen's organizations with departmental assistance, gained momentum rapidly during the biennium, the number of projects increasing from 35 to 114.

FOOD AND COVER

As in recent years, the food and cover program was emphasized and millions of evergreen seedlings and game food producing trees, shrubs and vines, were planted on game lands and game refuges with the assistance of WPA, NYA and CCC personnel. Many release cuttings for improving wildlife habitat were also made with the assistance of these Federal agencies, and lumbering operations on State Game Lands were conducted for the same purpose wherever feasible.

RESEARCH

Numerous important research projects were carried on, most of them continued from the previous biennium. These projects include three separate classifications—one dealing with physiological studies, controlled shooting areas, ecological studies, and the development of sexing technique in pheasants; another including fur-bearing animal studies, controlled deer breeding experiment, a general ecological investigation, and forest-wildlife relationships; and the third involving game bird propagation, quail management, the life history and ecology of the wild turkey, the black bear, the predator problem, silvicultural practices affecting deer food, and the food habits of game birds.

GAME PROPAGATION

Production at the Game Farms was stepped up considerably—in fact, it exceeded greatly the program of the previous biennium, especially with regard to the number of pheasants, quail and wild turkeys released. Furthermore, the number of wild turkey propagating areas was increased by 7, bringing the total at the close of the two-year period to 21. There was some reduction in rabbit purchases, but the Commission's program of live trapping and transferring native game was expanded proportionately.

EDUCATION

More visual material, including motion pictures, bulletins, pamphlets, and posters, was prepared and distributed, more meetings were attended, and a closer liaison was maintained with public educators and school teachers in order to promote conservation more widely in the State Teachers Colleges and public schools.

NEW LEGISLATION

Although the Legislature met twice during the biennium—in regular session in 1941 and special session in 1942—very few changes were made in the Game Law. Briefly the acts approved are as follows:

SESSION OF 1941

Act No. 131, approved July 8, 1941, amended and clarified Section 317 by stipulating that anyone who regularly and continuously resides on and cultivates lands for general farm crop purposes, commercial truck growing, commercial orchards or commercial nursery, including woodlands connected therewith and operated as a part thereof, for a period of sixty or more days prior to the general open hunting season, will be entitled to hunt without a license, both on the land upon which they reside and on those immediately adjacent (other than public lands) with the written consent of the owner or lessee thereof.

Act No. 56, approved June 11, 1941, provides that upon application of any club or organization of at least 20 members, or upon application of 20 or more citizens, together with a payment of a registration fee of \$10.00, the Commission may issue a permit authorizing the establishment and maintenance of a special dog training area. This area shall not be less than 100 acres nor more than 250 acres, and not more than four such projects shall be permitted in any one county. Dogs may be trained on these areas at any time during the entire year.

Act No. 170, approved July 18, 1941, provides that any person upon application to the Commission, and the payment of a fee of \$1.00, may be issued a permit authorizing the possession of the flesh of a lawfully killed big game animal or any part thereof, for an additional period, beyond the normal 60-day period, not to exceed four months. The limit for all other game is only 60 days.

Act No. 206, approved July 28, 1941, amended the law with reference to regulated shooting ground permits by eliminating the necessity for furnishing public hunting grounds, or in lieu thereof, delivering 25% of the birds to the Commission for stocking purposes. Under its provisions only one plan of operation is now authorized, under which the holders of such permits may kill not to exceed 75% of the pheasants and chukar partridges, and 90% of the mallard or black ducks they release in any one year.

SPECIAL SESSION IN 1942

Act No. 11, approved April 13, 1942, gives the Commission the power to adjust hours for hunting, training of dogs, and carrying certain firearms and ammunition to agree with Federal War Time or other Federal regulations.

Act No. 21, approved April 23, 1942, authorizes the use of non-metallic trap tags for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter.

ADMINISTRATION

HUNTING LICENSES

The State Department of Revenue, as during previous years, directed the issuance of all hunting licenses, including settlement of accounts with the issuing agents and the transmission of monies arising from this source to the State Treasury for deposit to the credit of the Game Fund. The number of licenses issued during the past eight years is given below:

Year	Resident	Non-Resident	Alien Non-Resident
1933	524,337	4,966	—
1934	568,666	6,024	—
1935	606,469	8,460	—
1936	534,573	7,124	2
1937	598,261	8,357	—
1938	654,146	7,582	2
1939	653,852	9,047	2
1940	666,420	12,748	—
1941	675,434	10,922	—

According to tabulations made from the records of the Department of Revenue, non-residents from 34 states, 1 province and Panama, listed in the order of the number of licenses sold, were issued licenses during 1941, as follows:

Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Connecticut, Virginia, Michigan, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Missouri, Florida, North Carolina,



During the past two years over 19,900 tons of large and small game were killed in Pennsylvania.

Iowa, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Oregon, Colorado, South Carolina, Texas, Wyoming, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Panama, and Alaska.

WHO ARE OUR HUNTERS?

The question has frequently been asked: "Into what age and occupational groups do our Pennsylvania hunters fall?" Recently a sample-check analysis, comparable to popular national polls, was made of the licensed hunters for the year 1940. That analysis produced some very surprising results. By age groups the classification was as follows:

12-15—	2.15%	36-40—	10.75%
16-19—	11.27%	41-50—	15.97%
20-25—	18.22%	51-60—	8.73%
26-30—	13.96%	61-70—	4.29%
31-35—	13.18%	Over 70—	1.04%

The average age for all hunters was 33.89 years. It will be noted from the statistics above that the percentage of licensed hunters under 16 years is much smaller than commonly believed, namely, only 2.15%, and that the total for all hunters under 20 aggregated only 13.42%. The highest individual age group was 20 to 25 years, inclusive (18.22%); and the next highest was in the 41 to 50 group (15.97%). Another rather striking revelation was the fact that the combined total of the hunters under 20 and over 60 aggregated only 18.75%, while the 20 to 60 group aggregated 80.81%. The hunters over 60, however, constituted over 5%, or one out of every twenty.

As above indicated, the average age of all Pennsylvania hunters in 1940 was almost 34 years. In the large industrial counties the average age ran as low as 30 years, while in the more sparsely populated forest regions, such as Cameron and Pike, the average was almost 40 and 41 years respectively.

The occupational groupings of our hunters, using the same subdivisions as recent military questionnaires, also produced some unexpected surprises. Unskilled workers, for example, aggregated 46.77%; skilled, 20.52%; farmers, 9.41%; students, 6.66%; businessmen, 5.90%; clerical workers, 3.40%; professional workers, 2.52%; women, 1.07%; with all others not falling into the above classifications aggregating only 3.75%.

One of the most striking of these figures is the high percentage of farmers among our licensees, almost 9½%, showing conclusively that most of the farmers of the Commonwealth who love the chase purchase licenses just as do their neighbors from the villages and cities. This analysis also indicates that the skilled workers, business, clerical, and professional men combined aggregate slightly over 32% of the total number of hunters.

The 1940 Federal census figures are not yet available, but it is anticipated that when such data become available it will be found that the age groups of our hunters, as well as the occupational classifications, will be in practically the same ratio as the total male population of the Commonwealth.



Photo by C. Gordon Krieble

When meeting or passing the time of day hunters should be careful that their guns are pointed in a safe direction.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS

The Commission, continuing its established policy, used every means at its command, including the press, radio, posters, motion pictures, and the summary issued with each and every hunting license, to reduce accidents. During the two-year period there were 69 fatal and 790 non-fatal accidents. On the basis of an eighteen-year summary (1924-1941, inclusive), the average number of fatal hunting accidents was 46 per year.

During this biennium the yearly average was 34.5 persons. This decrease is commendable indeed, and more especially so when the average annual license sale of 682,762 licenses for the past two years is compared with the average annual sale of only 568,155 during the past eighteen-year period. In other words, during the biennium there was an average of one fatal accident for every 19,790 licensed hunters, whereas during the past eighteen years there was one fatal accident for every 12,321 licensed hunters.

While this achievement is noteworthy, there are still too many needless accidents. The Commission will not be satisfied, and neither should any sportsman be, until it is possible to create a "safer hunting consciousness" on the part of all hunters who go afield. To accomplish this the Commission must of necessity impose maximum penalties and license revocations upon those who have no regard for the safety of others, not to mention themselves.

In comparing non-fatal accidents during the biennium with other years shown in the table below, the reader should bear in mind that since 1937 the law required that all hunting accidents, regardless of the nature of the injury, be reported to the Commission within seventy-two hours. It is obvious that this helped to swell the average annual number of recorded non-fatal accidents during the past five years.

During the biennium the Commission continued to exercise powers granted by the 1937 General Assembly, namely, holding hearings in connection with hunting accidents, which resulted in many license revocations. Heavy penalties and license revocations also were imposed by the courts where human being were mistaken for wild creatures.

The trend in hunting accidents during the past nine years is as follows:

Self-Inflicted	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Fatal	12	11	25	15	24	20	16	12	14
Non-Fatal ...	55	55	54	47	59	58	66	58	57
Inflicted by Others:									
Fatal	19	17	30	8	21	30	28	31	12
Non-Fatal ...	197	199	198	112	277	380	280	361	313
Totals	283	282	307	182	381	488	390	462	396

BIG GAME ACCIDENTS

During the 1940 big game season there were 18 fatal accidents, all while hunting deer; in 1941, 6 fatal accidents occurred while hunting deer. The dates on which these accidents occurred are as follows:

Day	1940		1941	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
1st	—	—	4	10
2nd	9	21	—	2
3rd	1	8	—	3
4th	—	3	1	1
5th	1	1	—	1
6th	2	—	—	4
7th	3	7	—	—
8th	—	—	—	1
9th	—	4	—	—
10th	—	2	—	1
11th	—	—	—	1
12th	—	3	—	1
13th	—	2	1	—
14th	2	14	—	—
During bear season	—	3	—	1
Totals	18	68	6	27

Data were collected, as heretofore, on the value of wearing red as a safety measure. The information collected and tabulated definitely supports previous studies, namely, that this growing practice among sportsmen helps to reduce accidents. While our General Assembly has not made the wearing of bright red mandatory, the Commission has and will continue to stress the importance of this simple safety measure, even though in the opinion "a mantle of common sense" is still the most protective garment.

GAME KILL

During the past two years the small game supply was such that the Commission was rather liberal in fixing the number of shooting days and the daily and season bags on most species. However, hunting conditions, especially at the beginning of the season, when most of the hunters crowd into the field, always affect the season's success almost as much as does the available supply of game. The actual time devoted to hunting also weighs heavily in the season's success, and under the conditions prevailing during the 1941 season many men were compelled to crowd their trips afield into far fewer hours or days.

The kill, generally speaking, was satisfactory for both years, as shown in the table below. These figures are based on Game-Kill Reports filed by 98.5% of the licensed hunters in 1940 and 97.5% of the licensed hunters in 1941.

Species	Weight of Each Number	Season of 1940		Season of 1941	
		(Final Report*)	Weight	(Final Report†)	Number
Deer, Legal Males ...	115 Lbs.	40,995	4,714,425 Lbs.	19,271	2,216,165 Lbs.
Deer, Legal Antlerless.	80 "	145,580	11,646,400 "	(Closed)	
Totals		186,575	16,360,825 "	19,271	2,216,165 "
Bears	175 "	524	91,700 "	593	103,775 "
Rabbits	1 3/4"	3,266,537	5,716,440 "	3,575,104	6,456,432 "
Hares (Snow Shoes)...	3 "	(Closed)		(Closed)	
Squirrels	1 "	1,044,784	1,044,784 "	936,213	936,213 "
Raccoons	10 "	40,802	408,020 "	44,145	441,450 "
Wild Turkeys	10 "	5,218	52,180 "	3,911	39,110 "
Ruffed Grouse	1 1/3"	221,474	295,299 "	187,990	250,654 "
Ringneck Pheasants ..	2 3/4"	459,071	1,262,445 "	537,990	1,479,473 "
Quail	6 Oz.	74,808	28,053 "	70,929	26,598 "
Woodcock	6 "	29,087	10,908 "	31,328	11,748 "
Gallinules and Rails ...	4 "	5,091	1,272 "	4,162	1,040 "
Grackles (Blackbirds). .	2 1/2" Lbs.	43,204	6,751 "	46,566	7,276 "
Wild Waterfowl	2 1/2"	52,060	130,150 "	55,836	139,590 "
Woodchucks	6 "	190,735	1,144,410 "	196,729	1,180,374 "
Total Number of Species and Weight		5,619,970	26,553,237 "	5,710,767	13,089,898 "
Reduced to tons equals			13,277 Tons		6,645 Tons

This is the second biennium that it was possible to report the annual game-kill based on the tabulation of reports filed by hunters. The Commission started to tabulate the reports in 1937. The significant revelation of each year's tabulation is that the official kills for previous years, based on estimates made by the field officers, were mostly too conservative.

* Based upon reports from 98 1/2% of the licensed hunters.

†Based upon reports from 97 1/2% of the licensed hunters.

The tabulation below shows how enthusiastically the sportsmen co-operated with the Commission during the past two years:

	1940	1941
Number of Licenses Issued	679,168	686,356
Percentage of Reports Filed Voluntarily (without special reminder notices)	89.7	84.5%
Percent of Game-kill Reports included in report in Final Tabulation	98.5	97.5%

The above table proves conclusively that the sportsmen are supporting the Commission's program, as they realize more and more that authentic information on the annual game take is of vital importance in managing the wildlife resources of a state over a long term of years. The Commission solicits the whole-hearted cooperation of all sportsmen to the end that many more of them will file their reports without the necessity of incurring the expense of mailing special reminder notices. If this goal could be reached it would enable the Commission to publish the final Game-Kill Report much earlier than is now possible.

STATUS OF GAME SUPPLY

Pennsylvania sportsmen have long taken pride in the State's game restoration accomplishments. They are not only anxious to hold the gains made, but cooperate freely in the Game Commission's efforts to make further advancements. Unfortunately space in this report does not permit a review of the successive long-term steps taken to bring about these favorable conditions for wildlife.

In the discharge of regulatory responsibilities, it has always been the policy of the Commission to give the sportsmen an opportunity to enjoy the chase to the maximum consistent with the prospective game supply. Naturally, its first obligation is to see to it that the future of no species is jeopardized; likewise when any species becomes so abundant as to endanger its own future, or interfere with the welfare of others, the Commission must take drastic steps to re-establish a proper balance. The Commission is convinced, however, that under normal conditions reasonable hunting or trapping does not materially affect the future supply of any species; and that the breeding seasons, the condition of wildlife habitats, and the severity of winters all play a more important role in the scarcity or abundance of game than does the annual take by hunters and trappers.

The thought uppermost in the minds of most sportsmen is the current status of the different species of game, and the prospects for the future. The information below, in broad summary, gives the status of the various game species at the close of the biennium.

Because of the recent mild winter, the small game breeding stock came through in exceptionally good shape. An early Spring, with the month of April unusually dry, gave various species of game a fine start on the 1942 breeding season, although forest fires in many localities played havoc with the early nesting birds.



Photo by W. L. R. Drake

THERE WAS MORE WILD TURKEY BREEDING STOCK IN THE FOREST DURING THE PAST TWO NESTING SEASONS THAN FOR SOME YEARS.

Briefly summarized, at the end of the biennium rabbits were much more abundant than usual; varying hares (snowshoe rabbits) were once again definitely on the increase; squirrels were plentiful; raccoons were more abundant in the northern high mountain country than desirable, elsewhere the supply was adequate.

There was more wild turkey breeding stock in the forests at the beginning of the nesting season than for some years; ruffed grouse were definitely on the upward trend; ringneck pheasants continue to prosper in the regions where they have become thoroughly established. By judicious trapping and transferring wild stock, as well as stocking mature pen-reared birds at the proper time, ringnecks are becoming established on a shootable basis in sections where heretofore they seemed hopeless.

Bobwhite quail have still not recovered fully from the terrific mortality of the 1935-36 winter, but the quail outlook throughout their natural range, where favorable food and cover conditions prevail, is more encouraging than at any time since that disastrous winter.

Waterfowl prospects seem to be much better than for some years, but Federal authorities report that Wilson's Snipe and woodcock have not responded to protection as anticipated. The breeding stock of these two migrants is still considerably below normal.



Photo by W. L. R. Drake

Rabbit hunting constitutes the most popular sport in Pennsylvania.

In 1940 the Commission, for the first time since 1931, declared a statewide season for both antlered and antlerless deer, with spike bucks only protected. The harvest that season was 40,995 antlered bucks and 145,580 antlerless deer, a total of 186,570. This action was taken with the full knowledge that the number of animals removed would be very large, and that in some regions more would be killed than desirable, but the Commission felt that only by such a courageous step could the cruel starvation of many thousands of deer be averted, and conditions be improved for small game as well as for deer.

While the number of antlered bucks killed during the 1941 season was only slightly higher than in 1936, many more would have been bagged if hunting conditions at the beginning of the season had been normal. There was no tracking snow and, with fog and rain over much of the State, visibility was unusually poor. Many hunters, who could stay in the deer country only a few days because of industrial conditions, lost their chance to bag a buck largely because they were unable to see antlers at a distance. The bucks killed in 1941, however, because of improved forage conditions, were better specimens and had larger antlers than has been true for a decade or more. With a much reduced deer herd, the old-fashioned art of deer hunting, as contrasted to deer killing, also was definitely revived.

The first big reduction in the herd occurred in 1931. From that year to 1941 inclusive a total of 725,317 deer were removed—an average of 65,849 annually during the 11-year period. Of these animals, according to the best available information, 366,000 were males and 359,000 were females.

Successive heavy reductions in the herd brought the numbers of the deer to a point more nearly commensurate with their food requirements, and crowded the remaining animals back into the forests where they belonged, thus relieving widespread farm damage complaints. These reductions, together with the very noticeable benefits from numerous small lumbering operations, and extensive improvement cutting under the direction of the Commission, finally produced the results the Commission originally sought to attain back in 1931. Conditions in the forests for ruffed grouse, the varying hare, the cottontail rabbit, and the wild turkey, as well as for the deer themselves, are much more favorable today. The Commission believes that the deer herd is currently at about the level where it should be maintained, at least until such time as lumbering operations again become widespread.

The black bear supply is holding up exceptionally well, and the declaration of a season separate and apart from that for deer has in a large measure been responsible for maintaining the supply of these much sought after game animals on a huntable basis. Thousands of hardy outdoorsmen now annually match their skill against these wily creatures in preference to hunting deer. At the end of the biennium, the future prospects for bear hunting were very satisfactory.

SPECIAL GAME PERMITS

The following table gives the number of special game permits issued during the biennium:

	<i>Taxidermist</i>	<i>Ferret Owners</i>	<i>Ferret Breeders</i>	<i>Propagating</i>	<i>Field Trial</i>	<i>Re-triever Trial</i>	<i>Collecting</i>
1940-41	181	8	1	195	89	3	13
1941-42	175	12	3	187	63	3	13
	<i>Fur Farming</i>	<i>Fur Dealers</i>	<i>Fur Dealers' Employes</i>	<i>Regulated Shooting Grounds</i>	<i>Roadside Menageries</i>	<i>Fox Hunting Clubs</i>	
1940-41	182	401	40	16	35	18	
1941-42	194	427	50	20	35	20	
	<i>Archery Preserve</i>			<i>Special Dog Training</i>			
1940-41			95			—	
1941-42			67			30	

TAXIDERMY EXAMINATIONS

During the biennium the Commission continued to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Act of June 3, 1937, namely, requiring those desiring to practise taxidermy for profit to compete in an examination and pass with a satisfactory grade. The Taxidermy Board, composed of three expert taxidermists associated with the Commonwealth's leading museums, conducted two examinations for new applicants and for taxidermists who failed to renew their permits within ninety days from May 31, 1937. The results of these examinations, the dates they were held, etc., are given below:

	<i>Fourth Examination Sept. 24, 1940</i>	<i>Fifth Examination Sept. 16, 1941</i>
Number of persons competing in the examination	13	8
Number of persons who passed with a satisfactory grade	13	8
Number of persons who failed to pass examination	0	0

The examination system has been in effect for five years, and it is generally agreed it gives the sportsmen desirable protection because there is now less chance of valuable trophies being spoiled in the hands of unskilled taxidermists. Another decided advantage in the present system is the right of the Commission, when conditions warrant, to call in for examination any licensed taxidermist against whom two or more legitimate complaints were registered during the preceding twelve months before a renewal permit is granted.

REGULATED SHOOTING GROUNDS

During the first year of the biennium the Commission issued Regulated Shooting Grounds Permits under the provision of the original Act approved June 3, 1937, when satisfied that such shooting grounds would not be inimical to the public interest. Under that plan two kinds of permits were issued: (a) Where the owner agreed to make available an open public hunting area equal to at least one-half of the area of the regulated shooting grounds, with public access assured thereto, and (b) in lieu of providing the required public hunting area to turn over to the Commission prior to the shooting season twenty-five per centum of the propagated or purchased birds for stocking elsewhere.

Under the first plan the owner and his invited guests could kill, by shooting only, not to exceed sixty per centum of the pheasants and chukar partridges, and ninety per centum of the mallard or black ducks released on the premises each year. Under the second plan the owner and his invited guests were allowed to take all of the remaining seventy-five per centum of the pheasants or chukar partridges and ninety per centum of the ducks propagated or purchased and released for shooting purposes.

During the second year of the biennium the Commission issued these permits under the provisions of the Act as amended July 28,

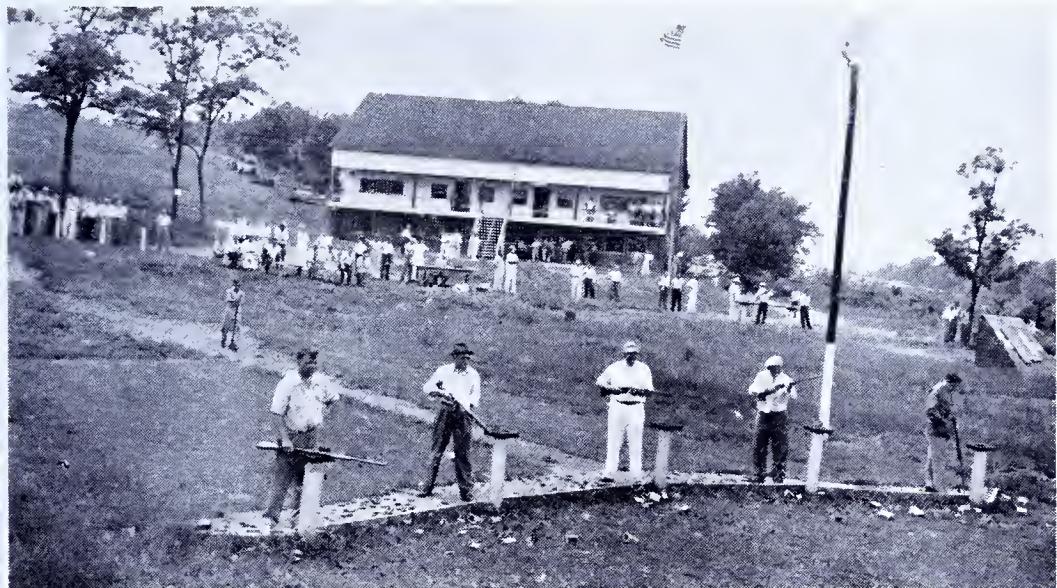


Photo by Leo A. Luttringer, Jr.

Many sportsmen's clubs, of which there are over 1,000 in the Commonwealth, boast their own club houses and trap shooting layouts.

1941. The amended law simplified the regulations in that the two separate options with their varying shooting rights were eliminated and only one plan of operation was provided, namely, that the holder of the permit, and his invited guests, could take or kill not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the pheasants and chukar partridges, and ninety per centum of the mallard or black ducks propagated and released on the premises each year. Under the amended law it became unnecessary to make available an open public area adjacent to the regulated shooting grounds, or to deliver birds to the Commission.

During the first year of the biennium the Commission issued three (3) Option "A" and sixteen (16) Option "B" Permits. During the second year the Commission issued twenty (20) permits. The benefits which accrued to the sportsmen during the two years in question are set forth in the following table:

June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941:

OPTION "A"

Number of permits issued	3
Fees paid for permits	\$200.00
Total number of acres provided annually by permittees for open public hunting	2,470
Number of birds killed (3,939 ringneck pheasants and 3,713 ducks)	7,652
Number of birds which escaped (3,942 ringneck pheasants and 1,197 ducks)	5,139

OPTION "B"

Number of permits issued	13
Fees paid for permits	\$635.00
Total number of acres of land used for such shooting purposes..	7,143
Number of birds turned over to Commission for restocking purposes elsewhere (1,134 ringneck pheasants and 250 ducks)	1,384
Number of birds killed (2,100 ringnecks and 557 ducks)	2,657
Number of birds which escaped (1,484 ringnecks and 183 ducks).	1,667



The above gathering marked the gala opening of an outdoor rifle range for sportsmen in the western part of the State.

June 1, 1941, to May 31, 1942:

Number of permits issued	20
Fees paid for permits	\$995.00
Total number of acres of land used for such shooting purposes..	11,377
Number of birds killed (6,568 ringneck pheasants, 1 chukar partridge and 4,857 ducks)	11,426
Number of birds which escaped (5,216 ringneck pheasants, 77 chukar partridges and 3,063 ducks)	8,356

For the shooting privilege granted to the holders of these permits during the two-year period the Game Fund was enriched by \$1,830.00 and 10,642 ringneck pheasants, 77 chukar partridges and 4,443 ducks escaped the gunners, plus the 1,384 pieces of game turned over to the Commission for restocking purposes elsewhere. Most of the game which escaped served the same purpose for restocking purposes as if it had been purchased by the Commission and released. Also, during the year which ended May 31, 1941, the operators of Option "A" made available for public hunting 2,470 acres, which would ordinarily have been closed.

SPECIAL DOG TRAINING AREA PERMITS

On June 11, 1941 the Governor approved a bill enacted by the General Assembly which added Section 938, Special Dog Training Areas, to the Game Law. Under this Act, upon application of any club or organization having twenty or more members who are citizens, or upon the application of twenty or more citizens of this Commonwealth and the payment of an annual fee of \$10.00, the Commission may issue a permit authorizing the establishment and maintenance by such club, organization or citizens, of a dog training area wherein and whereon dogs may be trained at any time of the year. No such training area shall be less than one hundred acres, nor more than two hundred and fifty acres, nor shall permits be issued for more than four special dog training areas in any one county.

Unless the Commission finds it unnecessary to do so, the permittees shall annually stock twenty-five pieces of game per one hundred acres at their own expense.

The boundary line of such special dog training area must be plainly posted prior to October first of each year. Neither the permittee nor any other person shall at any time hunt or trap within the confines of such area, except that the permittees or any other persons authorized by them may hunt or trap predators.

A tabulation of the thirty applications during the first year reveals the following information:

Number of counties in which areas were established	18
Number of applications filed by organizations or clubs	26
Number of applications filed by groups of 20 or more citizens ..	4
Number of acres set aside as training areas	5,131
Number of areas whereon the training of all classes of dogs was permitted	14
Number of areas whereon training was limited to certain kind of dogs	16
Number of areas whereon guests were permitted to train their dogs	16
Number of areas where adjacent lands were open to public hunting	19
Number of areas where adjacent lands were not open to public hunting	11

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

It is believed the one question, perhaps more than any other, asked by sportsmen has to do with the amount of money paid into the Game Fund, and for what purposes it was expended. It is for this reason that considerable information, in detail, is published in the biennial report; also that yearly statements with accompanying articles are published in the Pennsylvania Game News. The financial status for the period covered by this report is set forth on charts and in detailed tabular statements which appear in the appendix and in summarized form as follows:

During the first year the sum of \$1,658,738.77 was credited to the Game Fund; during the second year the revenue amounted to \$1,650,-988.61; or a total of \$3,309,727.38 for the biennium—an all-time record.

Expenditures the first year of the biennium were \$1,485,190.20, the second year \$1,433,415.24, or a total of \$2,918,605.24.

The comparative figures below will be of interest:

<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
1922-24	\$1,235,373.33	\$1,085,440.72
1924-26	1,412,634.88	1,480,384.63
1926-28	1,837,097.41	1,475,450.15
1928-30	2,228,459.07	2,194,048.21
1930-32	2,667,813.84	2,493,373.01
1932-34	2,317,305.00	2,353,794.60
1934-36	2,601,471.92	2,157,303.56
1936-38	2,591,452.23	2,789,806.17
1938-40	3,016,911.71	2,945,213.83
1940-42	3,309,727.38	2,918,605.24

The main contributing factors responsible for the substantial increase in revenue include: (a) the sale of many more licenses than ever before, and (b) Federal Aid amounting to \$160,187.02 received during the two-year period, or \$125,362.28 more than the previous biennium when such assistance was first made available to the several states.

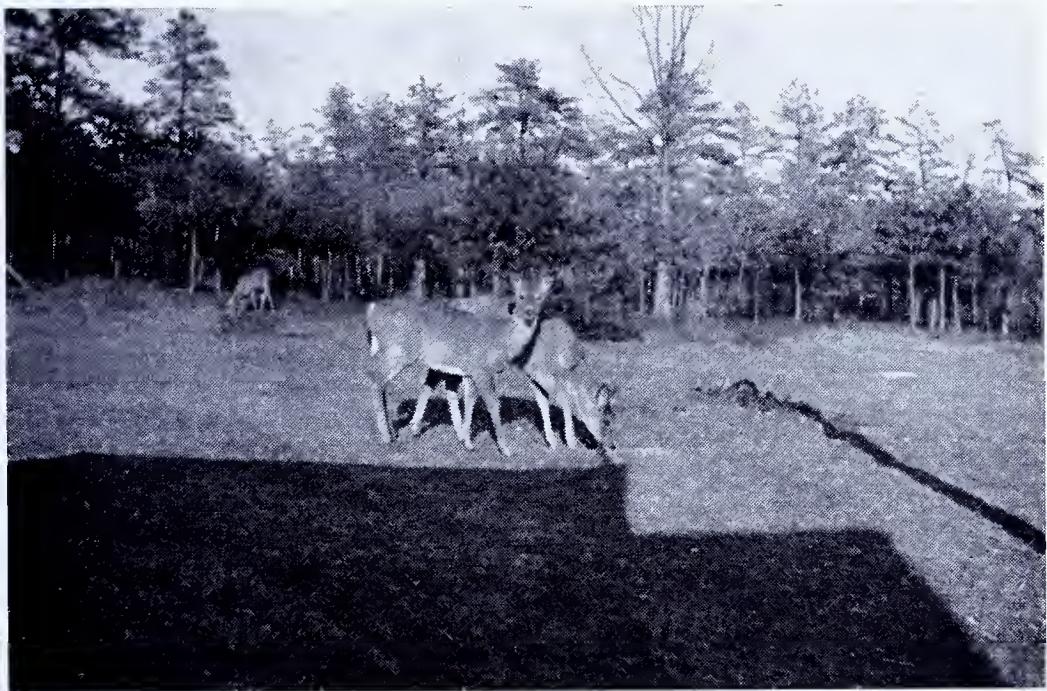
Under the provisions of the Pittsman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, there is allocated to each state for prescribed conservation projects a certain amount of money.

The amount of the allocation is apportioned in two ways: (a) The ratio which the hunters' license sale in Pennsylvania bears to the licenses sold in the United States during the previous year, and (b) the ratio of square miles in Pennsylvania in relation to the number of square miles in the United States. From the very beginning the Commission took advantage of the provisions of this Act, and will continue to do so, thereby making it possible to push forward its conservation program. Under the terms of the Act the Federal Government pays 75% and the states 25% of the cost of approved projects.



Photo by William Grimm

American Bittern on nest at Pymatuning Sanctuary, Crawford County.



Deer are often attracted to game refuges, hunting camps, etc., by consistent feeding.

STATUS OF THE GAME FUND

A study of the financial statements appended hereto will disclose that the Commission operated well within its income during the biennium. This was accomplished by strict adherence to a policy established years ago, namely, basing the expenditures on a conservative license sale, with the understanding that any additional revenue accruing to the credit of the Game Fund because more licenses are sold than estimated shall not be used during the year in which collected, but shall be carried over to the following year for budgetary purposes.

This method of budgeting precludes the possibility of over-expending anticipated income, and few sportsmen will question the wisdom of having part of the next year's budget covered by cash in the bank at the beginning of the budget year, when it is a known fact that the balance of the budget is based on a license sale substantially below the actual sale the year before.

During this biennium the Commission continued its long established policy with reference to keeping new projects well within available funds. In addition to the above safeguard, the Commission is always cautious in allocating additional revenues, otherwise too much might go into new projects which would tend to increase the annual operating expenses beyond the amount of money available. When all these facts are considered, sportsmen will understand why new programs cannot be expanded as extensively and as rapidly as may be desired.

WAR TIME RESERVE

On Table No. 4, Page No. 72, Statement of Revenue and Expenditures, there is an item "War Time Reserve, \$300,000," under

"Analysis of Funds Available May 31, 1942." As early as June 1, 1941 the Commission felt that a "Special Reserve" should be created for use during the war to compensate for anticipated loss of revenue due to a decreased license sales. Accordingly, when the 1941-42 budget was established \$107,200 was set aside as a special reserve, which was increased to \$147,825 on December 1, 1941. On June 1, 1942 this was further increased to \$300,000. This amount, as will be noted, is over and above the regular "Operating Reserve" of \$346,478.08. Furthermore, it is obvious that part of this "War Time Reserve" might be required for the first or second post-war years for capital expenditures; (major equipment, building supplies, etc.), which naturally will be greater due to pyramiding these needed items. Because of the all-time record license sales during 1940 and 1941, it was possible to create this reserve and still have sufficient funds available to carry on the normal functions of the Commission.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The Commission started to purchase State Game Lands on a small scale in 1920, which program was greatly accelerated in 1927 when seventy-five (75¢) cents (the amount of the increase in the license fee) was set aside for the creation, acquisition and the maintenance of State Game Lands, and subsequently the purchase and development of the Game Farms. Its capital investments have increased from less than \$50,000 to nearly \$4,000,000.00 as of May 31, 1942, the details of which, excluding obsolete equipment disposed of, appears below:

	<i>Capital Expenditures</i>
State Game Lands	\$3,357,670.76 (a)
Buildings on Game Lands	180,744.00 (b)
State Game Farms (including lands, buildings, farm and propagating equipment)	310,867.84 (b)
Training School (including buildings and equipment). .	32,470.50 (b)
Current Equipment (including automobiles, trucks, tractors, graders, etc.)	102,393.69 (b)
Total	\$3,984,146.79

In addition to the regular operating expenses of the Commission, money must be allocated from current revenues for maintenance, development and utilization of these capital investments in order to secure the maximum benefits. For details covering these expenditures, please refer to Tables 3 and 4 on pages 70, 71, 72, and 73 of this report.



Pennsylvania is rich in fur-bearers. When the market has been high the income to trappers from this medium has reached as much as the \$2,000,000 mark.

PREDATOR CONTROL

Predators are controlled by paying bounties for killing undesirable species. This reward is paid only on animals of little fur value which would not be trapped in sufficient numbers without this incentive.

Bounties paid during the biennium were as follows: Gray fox, \$4.00; weasel, \$0.50; adult goshawk, \$2.00 (Nov. 1-May 31); fledgling goshawk, \$1.00 (Nov. 1-May 31); red fox, \$4.00 (twenty-six counties only, commenced July 1, 1941, ended March 31, 1942).

Prior to 1929 the fur value of the red fox was very high and much effort was expended trapping them. This resulted in a lowering of the red fox population and the bounty was removed. Since the fur value has decreased and red foxes again became numerous in certain northern regions, a temporary or short-term bounty was placed on them in twenty-six of the northern counties (Bradford, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Venango and Warren). In 1929, the last year in which a statewide bounty was

paid on the red fox, rewards were paid for killing 2,973 of these animals. During the biennium bounties were paid on 11,197 animals taken in the twenty-six counties of the State.

A summary of the bounty paid during the last two fiscal years follows:

	1940-1941	1941-1942
Gray Foxes	9,503	6,646
Red Foxes (26 counties)	6,612	4,585
Weasles	21,068	13,988
Goshawks (adult)	26	26
Goshawks (fledglings)	5	3
Amount Paid	\$75,051	\$51,973
Number of Claims	14,673	10,431

The decrease in the number of predators taken during the second year of the biennium it is believed was largely due to many trappers securing employment in industrial plants.

During the summer of 1941 the most successful hunters and trappers of predators in over one-half of the counties of the State were interviewed concerning the methods used to control these creatures. The investigations revealed a correlation between the time and energy spent in controlling predators and the rate of bounty paid, the value of raw furs, and existing economic conditions. The survey also revealed that in certain areas of the State different control methods are applicable, and no standard method produces equally satisfactory results.

Trapping methods have improved so much in recent years that a novice can become a successful trapper by taking only a few lessons from a competent instructor.

A careful check is maintained at all times to detect fraudulent bounty claims. All claims which appear to be improper are investigated. The results of these investigations show that the tactics of the violator have changed and there is less effort on the part of this type of person to secure pelts from other states and attempt to probate them in this Commonwealth. A large number of the violations of the bounty law are committed by persons who swear to false information given in the affidavit in order to collect bounty on animals which have been killed in Pennsylvania, but to which the claimant has no lawful right.

FUR-BEARERS

A tabulation of the number of fur-bearers taken during the past two years is given below:

Species	1939-1940		1940-1941	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Muskrats	407,676	\$426,395.55	373,294	\$488,098.05
Skunks	321,893	204,970.50	255,439	195,955.78
Minks	9,034	48,099.18	6,736	39,407.51
Opossums	110,479	22,198.13	70,831	15,276.07
Beavers	702	9,512.14	1,195	28,097.84
Otters	18	174.00	15	111.00
Raccoons	33,095	62,229.45	34,639	73,711.46
Weasles	36,581	8,886.26	22,363	8,272.39
Red Foxes	6,955	15,435.53	7,548	15,779.63
Gray Foxes	10,519	16,385.81	7,846	11,748.78
Wild Cats	12	14.65	9	10.00
Totals	937,055	\$814,301.20	779,870	\$876,468.51



State Game Lands No. 177 in Allegheny County. A gift to the Sportsmen from former Judge D. M. Miller.

STATE GAME LANDS

THE 700,000-ACRE MARK PASSED

Funds provided by sportsmen have made it possible for the Commission to acquire 700,306.4 acres of State Game Lands, with approximately 39,272 acres additional under commitment for acquisition. The 700,000-acre mark was passed at the end of the biennium, specifically on May 29, 1942, when title for 661.1 acres in Washington County was acquired. That acquisition brought the aggregate area of State Game Lands to 700,306.4 acres, all secured during the 22 years since the land purchase program was started. These lands represent the finest system of state-owned game management areas in existence, and their acquisition is an achievement in which sportsmen are fully justified in taking great pride. They proposed the land purchase program in 1919, and the entire cost has been borne by them, no part having been paid from other State revenues.

HUNTING AND OTHER PUBLIC VALUES

State Game Lands are made up of a combination of forest acreage and sub-marginal farms, the latter unfit for agriculture. All of the acreage comprises good game territory, the major portion open to public hunting with only about 9% set apart as refuges and entirely closed. Thus many thousands of sportsmen are provided areas on which to pursue their favorite sport, and annually secure large quantities of game worth thousands of dollars.

Game Lands constitute a valuable asset, not only to sportsmen but to all the people of the State. A large part of the acreage is covered

with tree growth, situate on the headwaters of the State's main creeks and rivers, and consequently provides splendid protection to watersheds. You can readily see, therefore, that the present generation of licensed hunters, in addition to providing themselves with sport, are also amassing a valuable heritage for posterity.

These lands represent an investment the future value of which cannot be satisfactorily given in terms of dollars and cents. They not only provide the sport of hunting and many miles of fishing waters for present and future generations, but constitute a growing source of continuous revenues for the Game Fund from the sale of timber and other forest products. This is particularly true of the forest acreage acquired. In fact, even though only low-priced cut-over lands are purchased, the sum of \$39,263.04 was realized from the sale of timber and wood during the biennium. It is reasonably safe to predict that revenues will in a comparatively few decades equal the purchase price of the lands.

RECENT PURCHASES

Approximately 38,000 acres were under contract for purchase at the beginning of the biennium, and in the interim the Commission accepted offers for 183 tracts comprising approximately 67,855.7 acres, at an estimated cost of \$281,072.48. Purchase contracts for all tracts were subsequently entered into. Two of the tracts were gifts, although in order to make the acquisitions legal a nominal consideration of \$1.00 was stipulated. Title for one of these tracts, i. e., 65.8 acres in Allegheny County, presented by the Hon. D. M. Miller, is vested in the Commonwealth. The other tract, containing 258.2 acres in Centre County, is to be acquired from the Estate of Theodore D. Boal in conjunction with the purchase of about 3,876 acres.

Eleven land purchase contracts, totalling 2,432 acres, were cancelled. In one instance the land was desired by a municipality as an airport, and in the other ten cases the owners were unable to convey title in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contracts entered into.

For the first time in its history, the Commission exercised its right of eminent domain by condemning a small tract, containing only 33/100 of an acre, within State Game Lands No. 44, in Spring Creek Township, Elk County, adversely claimed by Robert M. Cartwright. This action was taken July 11, 1940, and the case has been settled.

A second condemnation case was instituted for the Samuel Bryner et al. tract of 95.2 acres, an interior holding in State Game Lands No. 51, Fayette County. This action was taken April 10, 1941, but not yet completed.

A third case was authorized on January 8, 1942, to secure about 1,233 acres on the south slope of the Blue Mountain in Lehigh County. This area, as well as several thousand acres additional, had been approved for purchase in 1925, but due to defects of title the several contracts were cancelled in 1927. Because of the defects, the only feasible way of securing satisfactory title was by exercising the right of eminent domain, and the Commission acted accordingly. This case is not completed.

Title for 226 tracts, by 216 deeds, totaling 63,625.5 acres in 48 counties was vested in the Commonwealth during the biennium, bringing

the aggregate area of State Game Lands to 700,306.4 acres. The total consideration paid for the purchases during the biennium amounted to \$318,935.67, an average of \$5.01 per acre.

At the expiration of the biennium, 83 tracts, totaling approximately 37,844 acres, involving \$134,440.55, were under contract for purchase, and 2 tracts were in process of condemnation. Titles for these tracts are in various stages of examining, abstracting and perfection of defects preliminary to vesting in the Commonwealth. The boundary lines of a few thousand acres have not been surveyed, although this work is progressing satisfactorily.

The acreage acquired during each of the 22 years of the land purchase program, as well as the consideration paid the many landowners concerned, will be found in Table No. 6 on Page 77 of this report. In this tabulation is also indicated the average price paid per acre for each of the respective years, as well as the average price paid for all lands acquired from the start of the program to the end of any particular year. It will be noted that the average cost per acre has gradually increased as sub-marginal farms were bought for small game hunting, having started at \$2.75 per acre and risen to the general average of \$3.86 per acre for all lands purchased during the 22-year period. The higher average cost is reflected in the yearly averages for the past five years, and especially for the 1940-41 year, when it reached the high of \$5.31 per acre.



Photo by W. Gard. Conklin

The renowned "Barrens" in Centre County, near State College, under contract for purchase from the heirs of Col. Theodore D. Boal.

WIDE DISTRIBUTION AND COST

State Game Lands, comprising 174 unit blocks, are now located in 61 of the State's 67 counties, and in 342 townships. Their wide distribution is worth special mention since to secure any suitable lands in certain counties at prices the Commission is justified in paying, considering that they are to be used primarily for wildlife purposes, has been no easy task. This is particularly true of the more thickly populated agricultural and industrial counties, such as Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Montgomery, and a few others. The fact that game lands are now located in all but six counties indicates careful planning and perserverance on the part of the Commission and its staff.

The average acquired to date in each of the 61 counties is indicated in Table No. 7 on Page 78 of this report.

The location, acreage and cost of the respective unit blocks of State Game Lands is shown in Table No. 5, on Page 76.

A total of \$2,704,354.45 has been paid for State Game Lands. This represents only the money paid to the several thousand landowners involved, and does not include various other items of expense incident to acquisition, such as securing options, making land examinations, and title and survey work. The accumulated expenditures for such items over the 22-year period has amounted to a large sum, perhaps \$700,000 or even more. Unfortunately, records from which to determine the total amount are not available for the entire period. As a matter of fact, much of the work was accomplished by salaried employes whose time is not charged against the tracts concerned.

The average cost per acre for functions incident to acquisition have increased considerably since the early years of the land purchase program. At that time 5,000 acres or more were customarily acquired from one owner, whereas now the average tract contains less than 400 acres. Evidence of this is disclosed by available figures on the cost of examining, abstracting and conveying titles, and for boundary



Photo by W. Gard, Conklin in 1935

A view of a thousand-acre tract in Allegheny County approved for purchase in April, 1942, from the Dutilh and Smith Heirs. This tract was under consideration for seven years.

line surveys and mapping of tracts recently purchased, in part with Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds. The average cost for these types of work was less than 60¢ per acre some years ago; now it amounts to almost \$1.00 per acre.

USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds have been applied to the purchase of lands during the past three years. Of these funds, \$137,-946.67 is included in the \$2,704,354.45 paid to landowners. It represents 75% of the amount paid for 44,400.3 acres, and is only one-half of one per cent of the total amount paid for the 700,306.4 acres. A more complete resume of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration land acquisition projects will be found on Page 42.

The low average price of \$3.86 per acre, and the wide distribution of State Game Lands throughout the State, is evidence that the Commission is cautiously selective in its acceptance of offers. Only those for the right type of land, in the right location, at reasonable prices, and without reservations of any kind, or only such that interfere least with the use of the land for wildlife purposes, are accepted. Every possible precaution is taken to conduct the land program economically, with extreme care, and to avoid any criticism that purchases are unwise.

DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE

The 700,306.4 acres acquired were conveyed to the Commonwealth by 1,034 deeds. These deeds, in accordance with law, are filed permanently in the Department of Internal Affairs, which is the custodian of all deeds for Commonwealth-owned lands. However, before transmittal to that Department they are completely transcribed and indexed in large canvas-backed books made especially for the purpose. The system followed is similar to that used in the Recorders' offices of the respective County Court Houses.

Many tracts purchased are owned by more than one person or company, which often necessitates securing separate options and entering into separate land purchase contracts. A total of 1,201 contracts have been entered into. In a great many cases divided interests require the issuance of a number of settlement checks for the purchase of one tract. Several thousand checks have been drawn on the State Treasurer to pay for lands acquired to date.

FIXED CHARGES IN LIEU OF TAXES

A total of \$64,735.17 was paid during the past ten years to County Treasurers, Treasurers of Boards of Township School Supervisors and Treasurers of Boards of Township Road Supervisors for State Game Lands and Game Farms in their respective counties and townships. These payments were made in lieu of taxes, since Commonwealth-owned lands are not subject to taxation. One cent per acre is paid for county purposes, and two cents per acre each for both road and school purposes.

The amounts paid to the various counties and townships are indicated in Table No. 8, on Page 79.

THE LAND LEASING PROGRAM

The hunting rights for privately owned lands are leased for the following classes of game management areas:

1. Cooperative Farm-Game Projects.
2. Game Propagation Areas.
3. Auxiliary Refuge Projects (General Classification).
4. Dog Training Preserves.

COOPERATIVE FARM-GAME PROGRAM

During the 1940 hunting season an estimated total of 48,376 hunters took advantage of the Cooperative Farm-Game Projects, and secured a total of approximately 84,110 pieces of game with a total weight of 161,395 pounds. Each hunter took an average of 1.7 pieces of game, and one piece of game was killed for each 1.8 acres of total project area, or one piece of game for each 1.3 acres of *project area open* to public hunting. During the 1941 season an estimated total of 45,062 hunters made use of the Projects, and secured approximately 85,433 pieces of game with a total weight of 159,547 pounds. Each hunter took an average of 1.9 pieces of game, and one piece of game was killed for each 1.7 acres of total project area, or one piece of game for each 1.2 acres of project area open to public hunting.

During the biennium 31,714 pieces of game were stocked in Cooperative Farm-Game Projects by the Commission.

Nine project areas were discarded in their entirety either because of the small size and expansion appeared improbable, or because the type of the areas was not entirely suitable for farm-game species. They comprised 53 farms totaling 5,861.8 acres.

In addition, 66 agreements for a total of 7,040.5 acres in other projects were cancelled, due in some cases to dissatisfaction on the part of farm owners, in other cases because the properties had been sold and the new owners were not at that time interested in becoming cooperators.

Two new projects comprising 17 farms totaling 1,784.5 acres were established. Additions to previously established projects totaled 242 farms containing 21,735.6 acres.

The status of the program at the beginning and end of the biennium is as follows:

	Number of Project Areas	Number of Farms	Acreage
May 31, 1940	83	1,636	135,551.6
May 31, 1942	76	1,776	146,196.4

It will be noted that the net change in the program was a reduction of 7 project areas, but a gain of 140 farms, totaling 10,617.8 acres.

The location and acreage data for all projects areas as of May 31, 1942, is reproduced in Table No. 12, on Page 88.

GAME PROPAGATION AREAS

These areas, on which no hunting is permitted and which need not be surrounded by open hunting territory, are leased from private

owners and protected with the sole intention of trapping game for stocking purposes elsewhere.

A recent survey indicated that 11 of the areas were unsuited for the purpose desired, and were abandoned. One other tract was purchased and became State Game Lands. Another project was dropped due to dissatisfaction on the part of the landowner. These 13 projects totaled 3,226 acres.

Thirty-three new areas, totaling 5,174 acres were secured.

The status of Game Propagation Areas at the beginning and end of the biennium follows:

	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Tracts Leased</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
May 31, 1940	75	116	26,948
May 31, 1942	95	151	28,896

The net gain for the period was 20 projects, totaling 1,948 acres.

The location and acreage of the various project areas will be found in Table No. 13, Page 90.

AUXILIARY REFUGE PROJECTS (General Classification)

The Auxiliary Refuge Program has been in existence since 1917, a quarter of a century, with only minor changes in the plan having been made during that long period of time. The plan at present permits leasing the hunting rights on at least 100 acres, for a period of five or more years, and setting apart not more than one-third of the area as a refuge, with the remainder open to public hunting. Only in very exceptional cases is the Commission willing to create a refuge of the entire area leased since it would be poor policy to spend sportsmen's money without assured benefit to them.

Five projects, totaling 6,442 acres, were cancelled during the biennium, and 8 new projects, totaling 4,335 acres, were established. The status of this program at the beginning and end of the biennium follows:

	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Tracts Leased</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
May 31, 1940	61	83	54,584
May 31, 1942	64	86	52,349

The net change is an increase of 3 projects, but a reduction of 2,235 acres.

See Table No. 11, Page 86 for the location and acreage of these areas.

DOG TRAINING PRESERVES MAINTAINED BY THE COMMISSION

Two new preserves for the training of hunting dogs and upon which to hold field trials were established, bringing the number of such preserves to six, having a total area of 3,658 acres. The new ones are:

No. 5—Located on State Game Lands No. 109 in Summit and Green Townships, Erie County, containing 145 acres. It is for the sole use of bird dogs. No small game or bears may

be hunted or killed thereon, although deer may be hunted and killed in season.

No. 6—Located on lands belonging to the Citizens Water Company of Washington, Pa., in North Franklin Township, Washington County, containing 578 acres. All classes of hunting dogs may be trained and field trials conducted. No game of any kind may be hunted or killed thereon.

The six dog training preserves now maintained by the Commission are listed in Table 15, on Page 96.

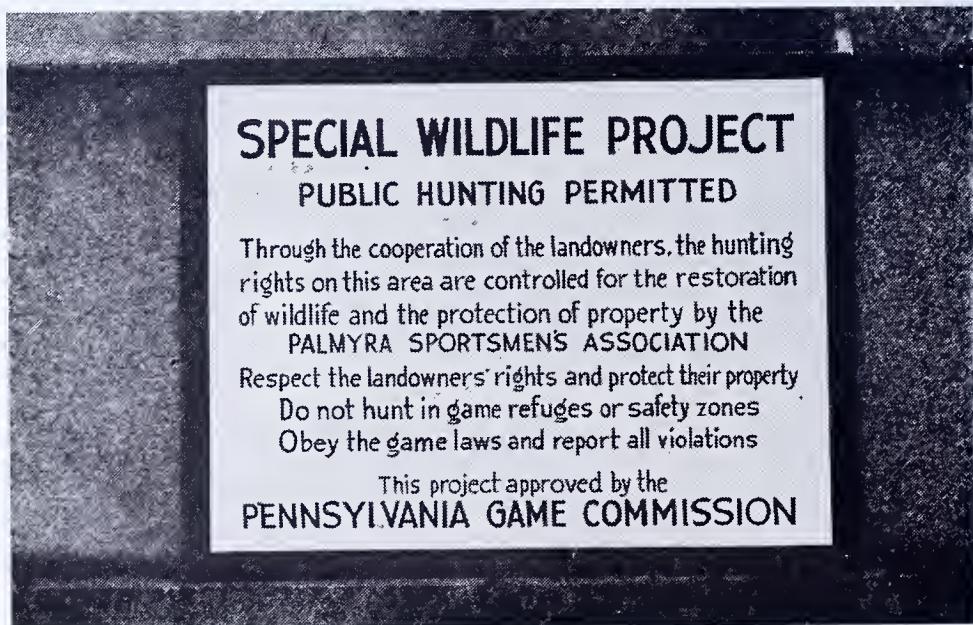
THE SPECIAL WILDLIFE REFUGE PROGRAM

Projects under this program are sponsored, established and maintained by regularly constituted sportsmen's organizations, on privately owned lands for which the organizations themselves enter into agreements with landowners. The Commission furnishes blank agreement forms for this purpose, as well as refuge and safety zone posters to be used on such areas, for projects for which applications are properly submitted and approved.

At least two-thirds of the areas leased by sportsmen must remain open to public hunting, and the remainder may be set apart as refuges and safety zones.

This program was started in 1939, and by May 31, 1940, applications for agreement forms and posters had been approved and furnished for 35 projects, totaling 18,983.0 acres. One of these, 400 acres, was dropped as part of the area was reclassified as a game propagation area.

At the end of the biennium, 114 projects, totalling 41,701.6 acres, were in operation. These projects are listed in Table No. 14, on Page 94.



The special wildlife refuge program is comparable to the farm-game program except that it is organized by sportsmen's clubs through a cooperative arrangement with landowners.

EASEMENTS GRANTED ON STATE GAME LANDS

More requests for rights-of-way for various purposes were granted during the biennium than heretofore. Most of them were for electric power, telephone and pipe lines urgently needed as a result of the world conflict, and became more pressing when the United States was forced into the War in December, 1941.

A total of 13 right-of-way licenses for electric power lines were granted, involving 60.71 acres of land, for which annual rentals amount to \$295.55. In addition, the companies concerned paid the Game Commission \$637.50 to cover damages to timber, etc., resulting from the construction of the lines.

Only 4 licenses for telephone lines were requested and granted. They involved 14.74 acres of right-of-way, for which the annual rentals amount to \$75.70, and damages collected amounted to \$400.00.

Licenses granted for gas and oil pipe lines totaled 7, and the right-of-way involved 22.76 acres, for which the annual rentals amount to \$114.80. Damages paid for timber destroyed or injured amounted to \$580.00.

The only other easement granted requiring the payment of a rental was for limited water rights on State Game Lands No. 145 in Lebanon County. The rental is \$25.00 per year.

The Department of Forest and Waters was granted the privilege of constructing and maintaining roads across two blocks of State Game Lands, *i. e.*, No. 14 in Cameron and Elk Counties, and No. 30 in McKean County, for which privilege, of course, no rental is required.

The Department of Highways was given permission, without charge, to obtain stone for road construction purposes from nine blocks of State Game Lands, and to relocate existing roads in three instances.

Licenses for rights-of-way granted to public service companies are now subject to approval of the Governor. The Department of Justice decided it is necessary under provisions contained in Act No. 174, approved July 21, 1941, which amended Section 514 of the Act approved April 9, 1929, P. L. 177, commonly known as the Administrative Code. Companies that are not considered public utilities, as well as Government agencies and individuals, may still be granted easements under certain conditions as heretofore.

Rentals from licenses for rights-of-way and other easements granted during this biennium and prior thereto now amount to \$954.25 annually. Rentals and damages combined, collected during this biennium and deposited in the Game Fund amounted to \$3,020.70.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION LAND ACQUISITION

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds have very materially furthered the land purchase program since becoming available in 1939. During the three United States Government fiscal years, *i. e.*, July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1941, the Fish and Wildlife Service approved seven land acquisition projects providing for the purchase of 150 tracts, totaling 85,300.9 acres, having an aggregate estimated cost of

\$444,102.30. Of this, the Federal Government's 75% share was \$332,-818.29, and the Commission's \$110,939.78. Three projects received approval during the previous biennium, and four during the 1940-42 biennium.

The first two projects have been completed and the Commission reimbursed by the Federal Government for its proportional share of the total cost. Partial reimbursements have been made for four other projects. As of May 31, 1942, the Commission had been reimbursed in the amount of \$170,546.94, which was 75% of the total cost amounting to \$227,395.93. The Game Commission's share was \$56,848.99. The \$227,395.93 represented the cost of acquiring 67 tracts, totaling 44,400.3 acres, and was incurred as follows:

Paid to land owners	\$183,928.90
Boundary line surveys and mapping	25,549.79
Title examining, abstracting and conveyancing	17,917.24
Total	\$227,395.93

Since the Federal Government pays 75% of the cost of land, and for title, survey and mapping, accurate accounts must be kept. These indicate that for the 67 tracts fully settled the cost of making boundary line surveys and mapping averaged 57.5¢ per acre, and title examining, abstracting, elimination of defects and vesting title averaged 40.3¢ per acre, or a total general average of 97.8¢ per acre. Other expenditures incident to acquisition, as for securing options, land examinations, and administration are not shared in by the Federal Government due to the fact that submission of records and keeping such accounts become overly burdensome and would merely add unnecessary expense.

For a summary of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Land Acquisition Projects, and reimbursements to date, attention is invited to Table No. 16, Page 97.

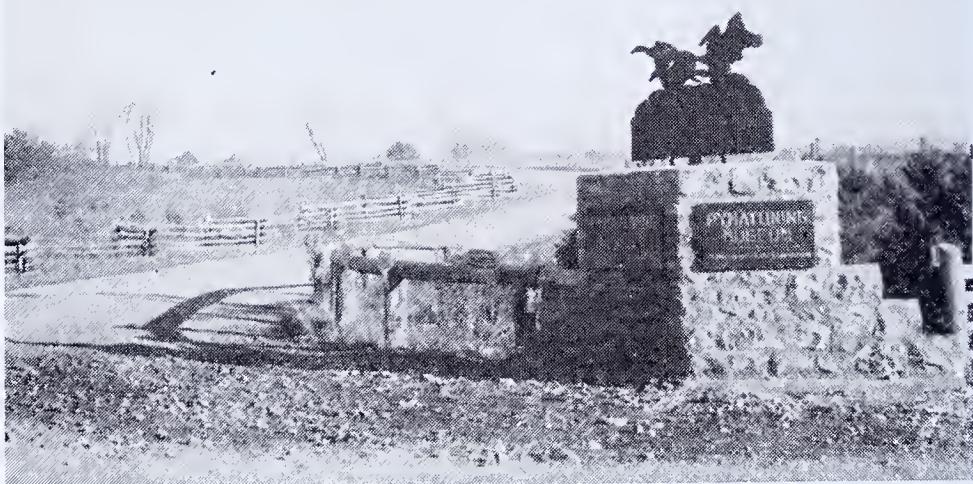


Photo by C. Gordon Krieble

Entrance to Pymatuning Waterfowl Sanctuary, Crawford County.



Thousands of school children visit the museum and refuge annually to view the waterfowl during Spring and Fall migrations.

GAME LAND MANAGEMENT PRESENT HOLDINGS

The Commission's land management responsibilities passed the million-acre mark during the biennium. These holdings consist of lands which have been purchased, and of areas under lease from public agencies, companies, and individuals. A summary of those used for game refuges and public hunting grounds as of May 31, 1942, follows:

	Total Area (Acres)	Refuges Number	Refuges Acres	Open Hunting (Acres)
State Game Lands (174 Blocks)	700,306	203	61,967	638,339
Primary Refuges on Other Public Lands (86)	60,437 *18,235	86	60,437	*18,235
Auxiliary State Game Refuge Projects:				
General Classification (64)	52,349	71	13,885	38,464
Farm-Game Classification (76) ...	146,169	856	6,816	104,740
Special Preserves:				
Dog Training (6)	3,658			
Archery (2)	1,985			
Game Propagation Areas (95)	28,896	95	28,896	
(Exclusive of Wild Turkey Areas)				
Total of 503 Areas in 66 Counties	1,009,905	1,311	172,001	799,778
Special Wildlife Refuge Projects (114). .	41,701	143	4,948	34,215

(Sponsored by Sportsmen's Organizations, not included in totals.)

*The 18,235 acres represent the open hunting area on Tobyhanna Military Reservation in addition to the 3 refuges leased from the U. S. War Department.

In addition to establishing all refuges, propagation areas and special preserves, and maintaining all land units, everything possible was also done, with help from relief agencies, to make the lands more valuable for hunting purposes by improving living conditions for wildlife on each area.

MANAGEMENT GROUPS

There are now 47 land management groups, each in charge of a Land Management Game Protector who handles the field work in connection with the Refuges, State Game Lands, Propagation Areas, and Special Preserves within the group assigned to him. Twenty-five of these group managers occupy State-owned buildings, which are maintained and improved by the Commission. A conservative estimate of the value of these buildings at the end of the biennium was \$180,744. Three additional management groups were added during the biennium, and land holdings have increased to such an extent that additional ones will have to be added in the near future to insure proper supervision.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

The ordinary maintenance in connection with the 503 land and refuge units is a big problem in itself without considering the development work which is required. The Game Refuges, Propagation Areas and Special Preserves, of which there are more than 1,300, comprising over 172,000 acres, require the annual maintenance of more than 1,650 miles of boundary line. A six-foot strip must be mowed, wire maintained in good condition, and signs properly posted around each of them. There are also approximately 2,500 miles of outside boundary line of State Game Lands which must be maintained. These lines must be kept painted, tagged, and brushed out for forest fire protection.

More than 1,100 miles of trails, exclusive of the boundary and refuge lines, are also maintained for forest fire protection and to make them more accessible for administration, as well as approximately 750 miles of roads which can be driven, at least part of the year. Seventy-five miles of fire trails and 45 miles of roads were constructed during the past year. Roads on State Game Lands are all closed to public vehicular traffic and are used only for administrative purposes. It is also necessary, in many cases, to maintain telephone lines where headquarters are some distance from commercial lines, and to patrol the refuges during the hunting season.

Farm-Game Projects, of which there are 76, contain 1,868 safety zones, all of which projects must be set up yearly and patrolled for violators. The repair and maintenance of the lines around the 895 refuge units on these projects are likewise a part of the program.

During the biennium 54 new Primary Game Refuges, 8 Auxiliary Game Refuges, 20 Propagation Areas, and 2 Dog Training Preserves were added, and the organized sportsmen increased the number of Special Wildlife Projects from 35 to 114. The number of Cooperative Farm-Game Projects was reduced by seven, but the total area of projects was increased by 10,617 acres. Primary Game Refuges 28, 35, 69, 78 and 512-A were reduced in size and 11 other primary and auxiliary refuges were abandoned.



**The Commission encourages sportsmen and farmers to plant food plots for wildlife.
This one is composed of the Pennsylvania Game Food Plot Mixture.**

PYMATUNING

The Pymatuning wild waterfowl refuge and museum continued to increase in popularity. An estimated average daily number of 875 persons visited the museum during the period it was open to the public, between May 1 and November 30 each year. Among the visitors were approximately 100 groups which came to the museum for study purposes.

There were 101 additional mounted specimens, including the rare European widgeon, added during the biennium. The attractive display now contains 286 specimens of 72 different species.

The area was developed for wildlife on an increased scale during the first year of the biennium when WPA help was still available. More than 86,300 game food-producing shrubs and vines were planted or transplanted on the refuge area; approximately 70 acres of grain were planted on the refuge for winter feeding; and many plantings of aquatics beneficial to waterfowl were made. Practically all of the material planted was collected from nearby water areas. All together, 756,500 plants, 3,000 roots and 2 bushels of seed were planted in the refuge.

The only new bird species recorded were the Sanderling and the Stilt Sandpiper, which were observed by the area manager. There has, however, been a continuously increasing use of the area by wild waterfowl and shore birds. An increase also has been noted in the numbers of ringneck pheasants, quail and rabbits in the fields and woods along the shore in the refuge. This increase is due in a large measure to the development work which has been accomplished. As a result it has been possible to trap a large number of rabbits and ringneck pheasants from the refuge for restocking in other sections of northwestern Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANCE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

Valuable assistance was given by the various relief organizations in furthering the development program on State Game Lands and Refuges. The WPA, for instance, furnished a total of more than 621,500 man days of labor at a cost to the Federal Government of approximately \$1,879,550. The average daily number of men employed on the Game Lands during the first year on such projects was more than 1,900 while the largest number of men at any time was 3,191. At the end of the first year there were fifty-five active WPA projects, employing a total of between 1,500 and 1,600 men daily. Due to the general curtailment of the WPA during 1941 and to the outbreak of the war, only a limited number of projects operated on the game lands during the second half of the biennium. At the end of the biennium there were 25 projects employing approximately 500 men daily operating on game lands. The kinds of work carried on by the WPA projects include: Planting and transplanting of trees and shrubs; building feeding and other artificial shelters and retreats; erecting fences; clearing, grubbing and planting food plots; pruning apple trees; building roads; constructing trails; repairing springs; establishing Game Refuges; building corn cribs for storage of grain for winter feeding; quarrying and burning limestone for use on State Game Lands; stream improvement work; cutting out and marking boundary lines, and miscellaneous jobs.

The NYA likewise proved very helpful during the first year in improving conditions for wildlife. All NYA projects on game lands were discontinued by the beginning of the second year due to the



Photo by T. J. Rice

Beaver house and dam.

curtailment of that program. The NYA carried on much the same type of work as was done by the WPA. One NYA project even provided several girls to assist in planting trees and shrubs beneficial to wildlife. The total amount of NYA funds provided for projects on lands controlled by the Commission was \$75,000. There were also approximately \$16,000 paid to relief recipients by the Department of Public Assistance for work on the lands.

Two CCC Camps were located on two of the larger tracts of State Game Lands during the first year of the biennium, but were abandoned in July 1941. However, these camps during their existence continued the same valuable improvement program which they carried on during the past eight years. For example, Camp S-103 in Bradford County provided a dam on State Game Lands No. 12, covering an area of about sixteen acres which will be useful as a resting and nesting site for waterfowl.

Close cooperation was also maintained with various other Federal agencies in a position to give assistance. These included the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Soil Conservation Service. Cooperation was likewise maintained with other State Departments wherever the interests of wildlife or the sportsmen could be furthered.

PLANTING FOR GAME FOOD AND COVER

WPA and NYA projects operating on the game lands during part of the biennium planted a total of 2,498,350 evergreen seedlings, mostly in clumps or strips, for wildlife cover and to provide a future timber crop. Practically all of these seedlings were received through the cooperation of the Department of Forests and Waters.

Wherever it was not possible to encourage them naturally, game food-producing trees, shrubs and vines were planted on lands under the control of the Commission. Part of these were raised in the Commission's nursery and part in the State Forest Nursery at Clearfield through the cooperation of the Department of Forests and Waters. During the biennium a total of 1,341,440 such seedlings were planted. In addition there were more than 60,000 game food producing trees, shrubs and vines transplanted and over 27,000 cuttings of game food-producers planted on game lands and refuges by the WPA.

A total of 2,000 food plots with an area of 2,035 acres were planted on the Commission's holdings with various kinds of grains in order to increase the supply of game food on these areas during the fall and winter. Also, arrangements were made for planting approximately 750 acres of game lands each year on a share basis. Part of the Commission's share of the crop is always left standing in the fields to provide food and the balance is harvested and used for winter feeding where needed. Approximately 8,000 bushels were harvested as the Commission's share in connection with this type of farming during the two year period. Approximately 16 tons of Pennsylvania Game Food and Cover Plot Mixture were also planted. The greater per-



Saw mill showing lumber cut from timber on State Game Lands No. 66.

tage of this material was planted by sportsmen's organizations in small plots near cover at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

In addition, over one hundred acres of food plots were planted or bought from cooperating farmers on Cooperative Farm-Game Projects each year. These were scattered over areas where needed in small plots for the purpose of providing food and cover for wildlife. A number of farmers cooperated without compensation, and others agreed to permit some uncut grain to remain in the fields for wildlife without cost to the Commission. Additional grain raised on State Game Lands by share croppers was used for winter food on the projects. Each year between \$2,500 and \$3,000 was paid to co-operating farmers for raising ringnecks.

More than 25,500 food shelters and artificial retreats were made for emergency protection and winter feeding of wildlife where natural food and cover was deficient during the winter months. Sixty-five corneribs were also built for grain storage. On State Game Lands, where there are large, open fields, wooden worm fences were built by the WPA in order to break the fields into smaller units. Food producing shrubs and vines were planted along these fences to provide food, cover and travel lanes for birds and animals. A total of 16 miles of such fencing was constructed. In addition more than 280 springs and water holes were walled up to make a more accessible water supply for fighting forest fires and for hunters.

Field employees gave considerable cooperation to the Department of Forests and Waters in the prevention and control of forest fires. The Spring of both 1940 and 1941 were especially bad ones for fires. Great losses to timber and wildlife resulted. There was a total of more than 9,400 acres of State Game Lands and 58 acres of refuges burning during the biennium.

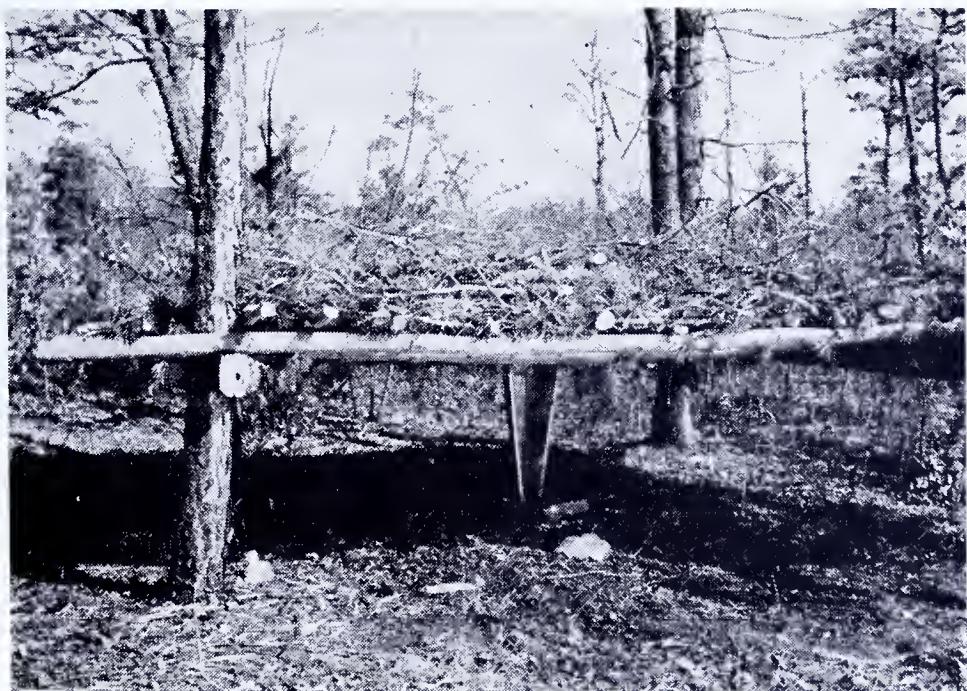
CUTTINGS FOR IMPROVING WILDLIFE HABITAT

Studies by employees, as well as observations of sportsmen, indicate that cuttings which have been made on game lands in the past have materially improved the habitat for wildlife. Pittman-Robertson project 9-R, which provides for research in connection with forest-wildlife relations, and which was started in 1940, was continued during the year and contributed much data along these lines.

Cutting to improve wildlife habitat was continued on an increased scale because of the availability of WPA help, and because an improved timber market made possible more advantageous timber sales than was possible previously. Wherever possible the cuttings were made by entering into wood or timber sale agreements. Pulpwood, cord wood, mine props and in some cases saw timber were sold from areas where it was desirable or necessary to provide better living conditions for wildlife. In all cases agreements were entered into with the person doing the cuttings so that provisions would be made for leaving sufficient game food trees and den trees on the sale areas. During the biennium a total of \$39,263.04 was received from the timber and wood sales cut on approximately 5,000 acres.

RELEASE CUTTINGS

More than 7,700 acres of release cuttings were made with WPA, CCC and NYA help. These cuttings were made to remove the competitive growth from around clumps of game food-producing plants, such as crabapple, hawthorn, wild grape, dogwood, blackberry, birch,



Hundreds of feeding stations are provided for wildlife on game refuges and public shooting grounds.

apple, viburnum, and other plants which furnish wildlife with a food supply. In connection with such cuttings millions of game food-producing plants were released from suppression and given an opportunity to produce more abundant crops of fruit because of increased sunlight. Practically all of these shrubs and vines require sunlight for growth and proper fruiting. Whenever they are overtapped or shaded by surrounding growth they cease to fruit properly, and eventually die.

Throughout most of the game lands there are many wild apple trees which persisted since the days of early lumbering operations. With the help of the NYA and WPA these trees were located, pruned and released from suppression. The pruned branches were piled to provide food for deer and rabbits. During the past two years, a total of over 40,000 such trees were pruned and thereby given a better opportunity of producing food. Experience in this type of work has shown that the pruned and released trees bear more abundant crops of apples, which are relished by nearly all species of wildlife.

THINNING OPERATIONS

On other areas, where the timber was not large enough to market, it was found desirable to conduct thinning operations. These thinning operations open up the crown canopy of the forest, permitting sunlight to reach the forest floor and stimulating the production of a ground growth essential as food and cover for wildlife. Moreover, these thinnings are also beneficial in promoting more rapid growth of the remaining trees in the stand and thus are good forestry practice. This type of work was done on approximately 4,800 acres during the year with the cooperation of the WPA. The total area of game lands on which some cutting was conducted amounted to more than 17,500 acres.

Field observations have disclosed that practically all kinds of wildlife eat apple pomace, and a number of species are particularly fond of it. During each winter of the biennium more than 200 tons were removed from local sources and distributed by Commission field employees. These employees also secured more than 2,200 bushels of cull apples furnished by orchardists for use in feeding wildlife during the winter months.

COOPERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

For several years there has been an increased interest in conservation programs by many sportsmen's clubs. Many groups are highly organized with local committees in charge of winter feeding, food and cover development, conservation education, safe hunting, game propagation, etc. This naturally promotes more efficient and widespread wildlife habitat improvement, and these clubs are deserving of much credit for their contribution to a worthwhile cause. Indeed, without the active interest and support of such clubs the cause of wildlife conservation could not have progressed as rapidly as it has during the past several years.



Game Protectors, sportsmen, rural mail carriers, Boy Scouts, and others interested in conservation feed wildlife regularly during severe winter weather.

GAME PROTECTION THE STATE RE-DISTRICTED

During the past several years a number of changes in departmental policies and procedures have been made—all of them designed to insure more service for every dollar spent. The first major change was the reorganization of the Commission's operating machinery; others of equal importance but not quite so broad in scope followed.

Now, after several years of study and actual trial in one division for a year, another important step has been taken—one that assures more protection and better field administration in every county of the Commonwealth. This vital and most important policy of the Commission, which became effective June 1, 1941, involved the redistricting of the entire State for field administration purposes, thus making it possible to serve the sportsmen as a whole far better than ever before.

In the past working districts varied so greatly in size that it was unfair to expect uniform results. Some officers had as much as 1200 square miles to cover, whereas others had only 120. The matter of reporting violations alone under such conditions was exceedingly difficult, consequently sportsmen complained quite frequently because of delayed action. Under the new setup, in which the State was redistricted to include 100 districts averaging 450 square miles each, violations can be reported to any nearby Game Protector with the assurance that they will be taken care of promptly. Under this system county lines were disregarded in favor of highways, streams, mountain

crests, and other natural geographical boundaries. The whole plan has not only insured greater efficiency in field operations but reduced considerably the use of automobile mileage necessary to patrol the State properly.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the two years ending May 31, 1940, Game Protectors brought 9,489 prosecutions and collected \$159,481.90 in penalties, whereas during the present biennium 7,506 prosecutions were brought and \$127,895.90 in cash penalties received. The number of prosecutions decreased by nearly 2,000, indicating a marked improvement in the attitude of sportsmen, as well as the public generally, toward observance of the Game Law.

Following is a tabulation of prosecutions and penalties collected over a twelve-year period. (Figures are for the fiscal years):

TWELVE-YEAR SUMMARY

Fiscal Year	No. of Prosecutions	Penalties Collected
1930-1931	3,651	\$96,251.50
1931-1932	2,817	58,478.72
1932-1933	2,079	44,434.36
1933-1934	1,871	38,938.83
1934-1935	2,074	40,756.31
1935-1936	2,392	60,209.11
1936-1937	2,278	59,365.20
1937-1938	3,962	64,450.75
1938-1939	5,119	87,344.48
1939-1940	4,370	72,137.42
1940-1941	3,972	69,812.68
1941-1942	3,534	57,883.21

The revocation of hunting and trapping rights continued to play an important part in promoting better law observance and increased



Ofttimes game protectors and sportsmen are compelled to conduct organized hunts in order to control wild dogs which prey both upon wildlife and domestic stock.

safety among hunters. Although the Commission has the right to revoke the hunting and trapping rights of all persons convicted of violating the Game Law, this right is exercised only in the more flagrant cases, and less than 5% of the convicted offenders are denied their privileges, as indicated below:

HUNTERS' LICENSES REVOKED

Hunters' licenses revoked in 1940	358
Hunters' licenses revoked in 1941	289
Total	647

REFEREE'S HEARINGS

The Game Law gives the Commission authority to appoint, for the purpose of determining whether hunting rights should be denied, a referee to hold hearings in cases where persons while hunting or trapping have injured others by gunfire, destroyed real or personal property, assaulted a landowner, or committed other specified acts of carelessness and indifference detrimental to the interests of the hunting public. The Commission, in its determination to punish careless hunters involved in such offenses, held referee's hearings as follows:

Year	Hearings	Licenses Revoked	Defendants Discharged
1940	149	89	60
1941	96	58	38
Totals	245	147	98

Revocations by the Commission were for periods of from one to five years.

While the majority of the hearings were for the careless shooting of other hunters, some also involved self-inflicted injuries by gunfire, assault, intoxication, damage to personal property and shooting within 150 yards of occupied buildings. It is firmly believed that these public hearings, started in 1935, have already made hunters much more safety conscious.

GAME FEEDING

Many game birds and animals are aided through severe winters by artificial feeding. While the two winters of the biennium were not extremely severe, nevertheless, wildlife was fed quite extensively with very encouraging results Bobwhite quail, particularly, have been benefited by winter feeding and a noticeable but limited increase in these desirable game birds has been observed. Expenditures for this purpose during the past eight years are given for comparison:

1934-1935	\$9,121.32
1935-1936	26,842.09
1936-1937	11,717.55
1937-1938	5,457.00
1938-1939	7,471.70
1939-1940	9,892.53
1940-1941	10,217.34
1941-1942	9,735.92

Game Protectors were ably assisted in this feeding program by sportsmen, farmers, Boy Scouts and other interested individuals, to all of whom the Game Commission and the hunting public are deeply indebted.

DEER KILLED TO PROTECT PROPERTY

Fortunately it was not necessary for farmers and orchardists to kill as many deer for damage during the biennium as was the case in previous years. The deer herd has been more effectively controlled by antlerless deer seasons at appropriate times so that the farmer was considerably relieved of damage during these two years. During the previous biennium 5,409 deer were killed to protect property, whereas in the current two-year period only 2,988 deer were so killed. Following is a summary of deer killed to protect property:

Deer killed and retained for food	2,764	(92.5%)
Deer delivered to hospitals and other charitable institutions for human consumption	192	(6.4%)
Unfit for human consumption	32	(1.1%)
Total	2,988	

The above mentioned deer were killed in 46 counties where material damage by these animals was proven to the satisfaction of the Game Protector before killing was approved. The fact that 92.5% of the animals killed were retained for food is a clear indication that the farmers benefited considerably. However, the killing of deer to protect crops has not proven to be even a satisfactory local solution to the excess-deer problem.

DEER-PROOF FENCES

The other plan provided by law for relief of landowners from damage by deer is the erection of deer-proof fences. Although an appro-



Photo by W. L. R. Drake

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Pennsylvania provides some of the best ringneck shooting in the country.

priation of \$10,000.00 a year is available for this purpose, only \$5,-096.56 was used during the biennium, as follows:

	<i>Rods</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Deer-proof fence furnished, 1940-1941	2,139	\$3,225.35
Deer-proof fence furnished, 1941-1942	1,717	1,871.21
Totals	3,856	\$5,096.56

Following is a summary by counties of the deer-proof fence supplied:

DEER-PROOF FENCES FURNISHED

JUNE 1, 1940, TO MAY 31, 1942

<i>County</i>	<i>No. of Rods</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Butler	330	\$452.31*
Cameron	481	802.88
Centre	268	435.51
Clearfield	85	142.15
Elk	70	120.76
Lycoming	110	195.89
Pike	670	953.12
Potter	867	553.45*
Snyder	200	311.60
Sullivan	325	549.71
Warren	145	196.26
Wayne	305	382.92*
Totals	3,856	\$5,096.56

* Reclaimed fence used, in part.

The primary reason why only \$1,871.21 was expended for deer-proof fencing during the past year was the ban by the Government upon the use of steel materials for any purposes not essential to the



Photo C. Gordon Kriebel

Typical of the average small game bagged during a normal Pennsylvania year.

war effort. However, the Pennsylvania deer herd has previously been decreased to such an extent that the erection of fencing to prevent damage is not practical except in isolated cases where one or two cleared farms exist in deep forest areas.

BEAR DAMAGE

The Game Law appropriates the sum of \$3,000.00 a year for the payment of damages by bears to livestock, poultry and bees. However, during the past two years it was necessary to expend only \$1,757.47 for this purpose. Expenditures by counties for the period June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942 follow:

<i>County</i>	<i>No. Claims</i>	<i>Sheep Killed</i>	<i>Bee Hives</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Hogs</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i>
Bradford	4	6	—	—	—	—	\$63.00
Cambria	2	7	—	—	—	—	47.50
Clarion	9	7	13	—	—	—	126.00
Clearfield	1	—	1	—	—	—	3.00
Columbia	4	—	10	—	—	—	86.00
Elk	5	—	14	—	—	—	89.00
Forest	1	—	2	—	—	—	20.00
Jefferson	1	—	—	—	—	1	12.25
Lycoming	1	—	1	—	—	—	6.00
McKean	34	57	23	—	—	—	679.00
Potter	11	21	14	—	—	—	268.22
Sullivan	3	—	—	—	—	3	37.00
Tioga	11	7	16	1	—	—	241.00
Venango	1	1	—	—	—	—	7.50
Warren	6	5	5	—	1	—	72.00
Total	94	111	99	1	1	4	\$1,757.47
Average paid, per head of sheep							\$9.09
Average paid, per bee hive							6.66
Total paid for sheep killed							1,008.72
Total paid for bee hives destroyed							659.50

It may be of interest to note that while the sum of \$1,282.84 was paid for bear damage during the fiscal year 1940-41, only \$474.63 was paid for similar damage during the following year.





Photo by Allentown Morning Call

Both sportsmen and game officials annually engage in the live trapping and transfer of wild game from city water sheds, reservoirs and other places where it may not be hunted to sections where public shooting is permitted.

PROPAGATION AND RESEARCH GAME FARM OPERATIONS

During the biennium, the Commission continued operation of its four State Game Farms in accordance with the previously approved policy involving primarily the release of mature stock in the spring of each year. The annual operating budget for the four units was held at \$150,000.00, while the seasonal production goal was set at 30,000 mature pheasants, 12,500 full-grown quail and 2,000 adult Hungarian partridges all for spring release; also 2,000 wild turkeys, part for fall and the remainder for spring planting. The actual pro-

duction records for the calendar years 1940 and 1941 are presented in the table below.

STATE GAME FARM PRODUCTION RECORD

	<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1941</i>
<i>Ringneck Pheasants</i>			
Total number of eggs produced	146,239	136,099	
Total number of eggs shipped to sportsmen	17,629	7,125	
Total number day-old chicks shipped to sportsmen..	23,629	26,772	
Total number six-week old birds shipped to sports- men	20,475	19,625	
Total number of fifteen-week old birds for release	—	4,592	
Total number mature birds for release	32,288	38,100	
<i>Bobwhite Quail</i>			
Total number of eggs produced	41,520	38,632	
Total number of eggs shipped to sportsmen	110	110	
Total number day-old chicks shipped to sportsmen..	56	—	
Total number six-week old birds shipped to sports- men	1,590	1,580	
Total number mature birds for release	10,870	14,874	
<i>Hungarian Partridges</i>			
Total number of eggs produced	5,798	8,994	
Total number of mature birds for release	674	2,568	
<i>Wild Turkeys</i>			
Total number of eggs produced (areas)	1,724	1,789	
Total number of eggs produced (farm)	6,062	2,590	
Total number of mature birds for release	1,487	1,390	

At the close of the two year period, the total number of wild turkey propagating areas had been increased to 21. As in the past, a limited number of these were annually used for egg collecting, the remainder for stocking purposes.

GAME PURCHASES

The Commission's game purchase program was also continued during the biennium. Under a new policy adopted, contracts are made in the spring of each year covering the delivery of mature pheasants and quail during February, March and April roughly one year later. Furthermore, all quotations are on a delivered basis, thus eliminating the transportation accounting problem previously faced. A summary of the purchases made is contained in the table following.

GAME PURCHASES—1940-1942 BIENNIVM

<i>Kinds of Game</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Cost</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Cost</i>	
		<i>(Including 1940- 1941 Charges)</i>	<i>Transpor- tation</i>		<i>(Including 1941- 1942 Charges)</i>	<i>Transpor- tation</i>
Rabbits	39,684	\$25,400.95		28,491	\$18,519.15	
Ringneck Pheasants	26,599	51,668.05		18,849	36,765.67	
Bobwhite Quail	12,358	21,712.65		6,453	12,792.35	
Hungarian Partridges	2,020	5,090.40		—	—	
Wild Turkeys	—	—		103	1,075.00	
			<i>\$103,872.05</i>			<i>\$69,152.17</i>

LIVE TRAPPING AND TRANSFER OF WILD GAME

The large scale live trapping and redistribution program inaugurated in 1938-39 was likewise continued, with excellent results, during the biennium. Unusually favorable conditions prevailing during the winter of 1940-41 allowed for a record transfer of wild game. Though shortage of man power, together with a naturally "poor rabbit year," resulted in a lowered "take" during 1941-42, the program was nonetheless successful. The numbers of game birds and mammals trapped and transferred are listed below.

WILD GAME TRAPPED AND TRANSFERRED

Species	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year
	1940-1941	1941-1942
Cottontail Rabbits	32,799	20,330
Raccoons	109	151
Gray Squirrels	600	487
Woodchucks	35	21
Ringneck Pheasants	2,912	3,737

SUMMARY

A summary of the game releases made by the Commission during each fiscal year is given below:

TOTAL GAME RELEASES, 1940-1941

Species	Farms	Pur-chases	Trapped	Farm-	Game
				Cooper-	Total
Cottontail Rabbits	—	39,684	32,799	—	72,483
Raccoons	—	—	109	—	109
Gray Squirrels	—	—	600	—	600
Woodchucks	—	—	35	—	35
Ringneck Pheasants	36,508	26,599	2,912	2,093*	68,112
Bobwhite Quail	14,874	12,358	—	—	27,232
Hungarian Partridges	—	2,020	—	—	2,020
Wild Turkeys	1,691	—	—	—	1,691

TOTAL GAME RELEASES, 1941-1942

Species	Farms	Pur-chases	Trapped	Farm-	Game
				Cooper-	Total
Cottontail Rabbits	—	28,491	20,330	—	48,821
Raccoons	—	—	151	—	151
Gray Squirrels	—	—	487	—	487
Woodchucks	—	—	21	—	21
Ringneck Pheasants	38,471	18,849	3,737	6,843*	67,900
Bobwhite Quail	14,922	6,453	—	—	21,375
Hungarian Partridges	3,374	—	—	—	3,374
Wild Turkeys	996	—	—	—	996

* Six weeks of age. Released on Cooperative Farm-Game Projects.

RESEARCH

The Commission's research activities were continued during the biennium on approximately the same scale as during the two previous years. Each of the three project classifications is briefly discussed below:

I. Investigations financed entirely with the Commission's regular funds:

A. *Physiological Studies.*

This project includes both field and laboratory work conducted at or in the vicinity of the Loyalsock Experiment Station. Among the problems studied were winter food requirements, the effects of fasting upon fecundity, water requirements, the effects of "wettings" upon young game birds, the value of cover and related facts.

B. *Controlled Shooting Areas.*

These investigations, completed during the biennium, were concerned with the measurement of game and recreational production on agricultural lands.

C. *Wildwood Park Ecological Study.*

This project was also completed during the biennium. It was concerned primarily with the life history and management of the cottontail rabbit, with particular emphasis on the results obtained from re-stocking.

D. *Developing Sexing Technique.*

Two seasons' work resulted in development of a simple technique for the sexing of day-old pheasant chicks.

II. Pittman-Robertson projects financed in part (75%) by federal funds:

A. *Fur-Bearing Animal Studies.*

Two studies concerned with the economic status of native fur-bearers, as well as various predator problems.

B. *Controlled Deer Breeding Experiment.*

This project is concerned with the reproductive powers of the white-tailed deer, as well as the effects of varied range conditions upon the sex ratio of the progeny.

C. *General Ecological Investigation.*

This study was concerned primarily with the cottontail rabbit. Detailed information on breeding phenomena, winter food and cover requirements and related facts were obtained.

E. *Forest-Wildlife Relationships.*

To develop techniques which will allow for better timber and game management on forested lands.

III. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit:

Jointly financed by the Pennsylvania State College, the American Wildlife Institute, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commission, the unit continued operations centered at State College during the biennium. Among the active projects were those concerned with game bird propagation, quail management, the life history and ecology of the wild turkey and the black bear, weasel populations, silvicultural practices affecting deer foods, and the food habits of game birds.



Because of their popularity the Commission has been unable to meet the demand for visual educational exhibits and motion pictures in recent years.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The demand for educational service of one kind or another was greater than at any time in the Commission's history, consequently it was necessary to expand every phase of this program in order to meet the demand. The visual phase particularly was considerably enlarged, and special efforts were made to establish conservation education as an integrated course in the State Teachers Colleges and Public Schools.

VISUAL EDUCATION

Motion Pictures: The largest number and widest diversity of motion pictures were prepared and released to meet the increased demand for visual education. Most of them were duplicated and placed in the hands of the seven Field Division Supervisors. Others

were specially prepared for use of two regularly salaried field lecturers and the office staff. The number, title, type, and footage of each film follows:

<i>No. Reels</i>	<i>Title and Type</i>	<i>Footage</i>
8	Wildlife Conservation in Pennsylvania (color) (Depicts activities of Commission, hunting scenes, etc.)	1,600
8	Making Friends With the Farmer (color) (Portrays cooperative farmer-sportsmen relations)	800
8	Pennsylvania Bird-Life (sepia)	800
8	Pennsylvania Mammals (sepia)	800
8	Pennsylvania's Large Game Program (color) (Presents activities of Commission, hunting scenes, etc.)	1,600
8	Pennsylvania's Small Game Program (color) (Includes activities, hunting scenes, etc.)	1,600
8	Pennsylvania Bird-Life (color) (Portrays most of the common song and insectivorous birds of the Commonwealth)	1,600
8	Wings Skyward (color) (A "bird's-eye" view of the famous Pymatuning water-fowl sanctuary, including close-ups of ducks, geese, shorebirds, etc.)	1,600
8	Work and Play (color) (Showing the sportsmen's part in the conservation program—picnics, field days, field trials, bench shows, trap shoots, game bird propagation, farmer-sportsmen relations, etc.)	800
3	Fox Hunting in Southeastern Pennsylvania (color)	400

Supplementary pictures designed primarily for school use were purchased principally for the Field Division Supervisors, namely:

<i>No. Reels</i>	<i>Title and Type</i>	<i>Footage</i>
8	Once Upon a Time (black and white) (A conservation lesson in cartoon by "Ding" Darling)	400
8	How Birds Feed Their Young (color) (A classroom subject by Dr. A. A. Allen)	400
1	A Heritage We Guard (black and white—sound) (A soil conservation picture purchased from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service)	1,600

The first part of a reel on the Commission's Training School for Game Protectors also was completed but this picture will not be released until late in 1943 or early in 1944.

Three specialized 1600 foot color films, each entirely different, were prepared for the use of the two field lecturers and the office staff.



Photo by C. Gordon Krieble

School children are taught the value of conservation through simple practical methods, such as planting trees, etc.

Two hundred 35 mm sound trailers encouraging cooperation between sportsmen and farmers were prepared and distributed to theatres.

Upwards of 17,000 feet of color film were exposed to produce the above reels, exclusive of course of those purchased, and the two sepia reels which were reduced from 35 mm film. It also required the duplication of over 76,000 feet of color film to service the various division offices which, in recent years, have been bearing the brunt of the educational program.

Exhibits: The usual demand for exhibits were received from sportsmen's associations, State fairs, etc., but the Commission, determined to uphold its policy concerning such displays, limited them only to three major ones, namely, the State Farm Show, the Allegheny County Fair and the Philadelphia Motor Boat and Sportsmen Show. All three were attended in 1941; the Philadelphia event was not attended in 1942 because the Commission ruled that it would not participate in any show for which a charge is made unless the sponsoring agency agreed to assume all cost of erecting and maintaining it. The total attendance at all five major exhibits numbered well over 200,000. For the sake of time and economy the same display is used at each exhibit each season, although an entirely different exhibit is made each year.

In 1941, for instance, the major theme was wildlife in the farm program, whereas in 1942 the fur resources were stressed and the living creatures displayed in natural environments along with charts showing how properly to skin and care for pelts, as well as samples of properly and improperly handled skins.

Smaller portable exhibits consisting usually of mural backgrounds, a few mounted specimens, an unsafe firearm display, several three dimensional dioramas, and posters and literature of all kinds were made available to sportsmen's groups which guaranteed to put up the displays themselves and return them safely. These were used quite extensively.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

School Program: Great emphasis was placed on the matter of conservation education in the State Teachers Colleges and Public Schools, and the Commission worked hand in hand with a conservation education committee of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the Presidents of the Teachers Colleges in an effort to launch workable programs for both groups.

The Commission also sent representatives to two national conferences and two summer schools on conservation education in order that the Committee be fully informed concerning similar programs in other states.

Tentative plans were outlined before the Institutes during the Fall of 1940 and 1941. These efforts, supplemented by the Commission's regular educational activities, proved very encouraging. Unfortunately, no specific program for including the subject in either curricula was developed.

Proposed courses of study were drawn up for both groups, however, but they were never aired before the final committee appointed to that task, due largely to the national emergency. In a way this was regrettable, first because at no time have our natural resources been as vital to the National welfare, and second because the spirit and enthusiasm on the part of assisting groups such as the Women's and Garden Clubs, patriotic organizations, etc., had reached their highest peak. Despite this temporary setback, however, the cause is not lost. Interest in it will continue, not wane.

General Lecture Program: The general lecture program was expanded to meet the increased demand for this service. The number of meetings and the attendance reported by representatives of the Commission who spoke or showed pictures before various groups were indeed gratifying. The field staff alone attended over 3300 meetings reaching upwards of 1,000,000 persons; whereas the members of the Commission, its Executive Staff, and its two regular lecturers attended well over 500 gatherings, reaching at least 150,000 persons.

To classify those meetings would require too much space in this report. Suffice it to say that the demand came primarily from sportsmen's organizations and schools. Other groups included 4-H clubs, bird clubs, Future Farmers of America, garden clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, patriotic and service groups, etc. The field staff and the regular lecturers are to be especially commended for the part they played in helping satisfy the overwhelming number of requests, for in so doing they sacrificed much of their family life.

PUBLICATIONS

Game News: The Pennsylvania Game News, official monthly publication of the Commission, decreased slightly in circulation over the previous biennium, but the widespread favorable comments indicate that the quality has been maintained.

It is believed the drop in circulation is due to many readers now being in the armed forces or engaged in other national defense and industrial activities. However, there seems to be a general lack of knowledge concerning the existence of the publication, despite the fact that it has been publicized widely.

It is safe to say that the majority of readers are affiliated with sportsmen's clubs who either offer the magazine as part of their membership, or who encourage their members to subscribe. It is hoped that as time goes on a much larger percentage of our almost 700,000 licensed hunters become ardent readers and supporters.

New Literature: Six new educational pamphlets were completed, namely:

- No. 1—A Conservation Program for Women's Organizations
- No. 2—Attracting Birds
- No. 3—The Black Bear in Pennsylvania
- No. 4—The Beaver in Pennsylvania
- No. 5—The Ringneck Pheasant in Pennsylvania
- No. 6—The White-tailed Deer in Pennsylvania.

The latter four are the beginning of a series of life histories of the game and fur-bearing animals. They are popularly written and contain much factual information for adults and children both. It is hoped they will have a wide circulation, particularly in the schools. They can be secured free of charge by addressing the Game Commission at Harrisburg.

Other publications, free and paid, include:

Legal Procedure and Related Subjects	
(a) Bound in Brown Cloth	\$1.00
(b) Bound in Black Leatherette	1.25
Bulletin #18—Pennsylvania Wildlife .....	.25
(20 or more copies in a single order—15¢ per copy)	
Bulletin #10—Game Administration in Pennsylvania .....	.10
Bulletin #14—State Game Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds .....	.10
Bulletin #15—An Introduction to the Mammals of Pennsylvania .....	.10
Bulletin #17—Pennsylvania Bird-Life .....	.10
Bulletin #19—Pymatuning State Game Refuge and Museum .....	.10
Bulletin #11—More Food for Upland Game	Free
Bulletin #16—Wildlife in the Farm Program	Free
Flushing Bar Pamphlet	Free
Pennsylvania Game Laws	Free
Special Wildlife Refuge Projects	Free
A Game Restoration Job for Everyone	Free
Investing the Sportsmen's Dollar (May 31, 1939)	Free
Facts and Figures for the Sportsmen (May 31, 1941)	Free

The value of these publications can be measured only by the demand, which required the distribution of over 270,000 of them during the biennium.

Posters: Over 300,000 colored posters emphasizing various phases of the Commission's program including game and song bird protection, game management, farm-game cooperation, safety first, etc., were prepared by WPA and distributed. These were supplemented by several thousand safety placards gratuitously contributed by outside agencies. All proved very popular and apparently were responsible for numerous poster contests subsequently sponsored in the schools.

Special programs: Special programs were also carried on with 4-H clubs wherever possible, and considerable effort was made to stimulate more interest in junior sportsmen's clubs.

Close contact was maintained with sportsmen's organizations in an effort to promote activities in which they could engage the year round, and much assistance was given helping organize new associations. As of this writing there are approximately 1,000 sportsmen's associations in the Commonwealth, most of which are affiliated with the State Federation.

PUBLICITY

Upwards of 220 news items were released, and numerous radio talks were prepared and delivered, quite a few of them by field officers over local stations.



Photo by Deck Lane
Beaver repairing dam.



Photo by C. Gordon Kriebel

The above group represents the last graduating class of the Commission, exercises taking place at Brockway on February 28, 1942. These men were given final examinations in twenty-seven different subjects and not one had a grade of less than 75 per cent.

TRAINING

The value of well planned Training Programs has repeatedly been demonstrated ever since the Commission established its Training School to develop new Game Protectors in 1936. Since then three classes of student officers were graduated, the third completing its course during the biennium. Many refresher courses for veteran field officers also were held.

A few persons, sportsmen included, questioned the wide scope of the training program in the beginning, but since observing the type of men graduated from the school, and noting the increased efficiency demonstrated by the veterans, they have heartily endorsed it.

Field officers of the Commission today are able to meet practically any emergency, whether in direct relation to their work or not. Their work during floods, fires, and other catastrophes has been highly commended; and those who have entered the armed forces have, because of their broad training and experience, earned rapid promotions in almost every instance.

SUPERVISORY TRAINING COURSE

No Refresher Classes for the salaried field officers were conducted at the Training School during 1940. Instead, the Commission inaugurated a program affording field officers an opportunity to compete in an examination to qualify officers to take a course of instruction which would better fit them to become supervisors.

Any field officer having completed four or more years of satisfactory service on or before May 31, 1940, was eligible to compete for the

course. The written examination was equivalent to 70% of the total grade to be attained, while the remaining 30% was impartially graded on the basis of personality, health, temperament and past performance. The examination was given on June 27, 1940, to twenty applicants as follows, one candidate from each Division being elected for the training course:

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>
"A"	3
"B"	2
"C"	3
"D"	5
"E"	3
"F"	2
"G"	2
Total	20

Because of the death of Field Division Supervisor Frank A. Myers of West Reading, Division "A," in the Spring of 1940, the Commission authorized a second competitive examination on the same general plan as the first, with the understanding that the applicant of highest standing from each Division in the previous examination would be eligible to compete in the second examination for the position of Field Division Supervisor. This second examination was held in Harrisburg on July 2, 1940. M. J. Golden of Reading had the highest standing and was later promoted to the position.

Following this examination six men were eligible to take the training course for prospective supervisors. Outlines for training courses in office procedure and field work for prospective supervisors were then prepared by the Superintendent of the Training School, with the assistance of the office administrative heads. Training periods of ten days a month were planned and arrangements made to alternate and coordinate them with seasonal field work. The actual training was given by the Supervisors at their offices, and in the field. The trainees were given an opportunity to study conditions in various parts of the state and were not stationed in one Division longer than a ten-day period.

TRAINING PERIODS

The first training period extended from August 1 to August 10 inclusive, the second from September 10 to September 20 inclusive and the third from October 10 to October 20 inclusive. Because of the need for all available men in their own divisions in the hunting season and because the supervisors would not have time to devote to this work training periods were omitted during November and December. The fourth period extended from January 13 to January 22 inclusive, the fifth from February 24 to March 5 inclusive, and the sixth from April 21 to April 30 inclusive. These six periods completed the course. One man withdrew so that there are now five officers eligible to take an examination for the position of Field Division Supervisor should a vacancy occur before additional men can be trained.

THIRD STUDENT OFFICER CLASS

Because of a number of vacancies in the field organization, the Commission authorized the enrollment and training of a third Stu-

dent Officer Class. The qualifications provided that all applicants be bona fide residents of Pennsylvania for at least three years, between twenty-three and thirty-five years of age, not less than 5' 8" in height in stocking feet, weighing not less than 140 pounds stripped of all clothing, and not more than 200 pounds, excepting that a ten pound additional allowance would be made for applicants over six feet in height. Each applicant was required to submit satisfactory proof that he had a minimum of five years practical experience in hunting or trapping, or had completed a minimum recognized course of study of two years in forestry or wildlife management, or the two combined, plus two or more years of practical experience in hunting or trapping.

The mental examination for enrollment in this class was held on May 17, 1941. Data regarding it follows:

Information brochures mailed (including those sent to the salaried field officers, deputy game protectors and conservation departments of other states)	2,356
Training school applications mailed in response to specific requests received	647
Formal and completed applications filed for the examination (personally and by mail)	370
Deputy game protectors represented in this group	80
Percentage of deputy game protectors represented in this group.	21½%
Applicants rejected because they could not meet age, physical or other requirements (This includes eleven deputy game protectors)	51
Applicants who met requirements listed in brochure	319
Married men who met requirements	195
Single men who met requirements	124
Applicants rejected for moral and other reasons	13

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

The final approved list of applicants eligible to take the competitive mental examination on May 17 was as follows:

Division	Total Approved Applicants	Deputy Game Protectors
"A"	57	10
"B"	42	15
"C"	36	5
"D"	30	6
"E"	52	17
"F"	24	7
"G"	65	8
	306	68
	1 withdrew on May 17, 1941	
	305	

Number of applicants who appeared in Harrisburg to take the examination

239

SELECTION OF APPLICANTS

If a competitor made a grade of 70% or more in this examination, he was entitled to return to Harrisburg on either May 25 or 27 for an oral interview before a board consisting of a group of the office administrative heads. A rating was made by them on personality, speech, appearance, bearing, manner, etc. This rating was then added to the previous mental rating and the combined ratings had to equal

a total of 70%. There were fifty men eligible to appear before this board of interview, and of this number eight failed to make a combined grade of 70% and were rejected. Fourteen men were rejected by the State physician. One man withdrew, leaving twenty-seven men eligible to enter the Training School class as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Deputies Among Eligibles</i>
"A"	4	1
"B"	3	2
"C"	2	0
"D"	3	1
"E"	6	3
"F"	3	2
"G"	6	1
Total	27	10

SCHOOL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING

These twenty-seven men began training on June 7, 1941. The first period lasted nine weeks and the primary subjects stressed included biology, game management, land acquisition, land management, bird identification, soil conservation and methods, and wild waterfowl identification and foods. The class then left school on a two-week field trip with land management officers throughout the State to put into practice the instruction received in connection with land management methods. A third week was spent in visiting State Game Farms, outstanding Game Propagation Areas and the Harrisburg Office.

The second period began on August 31 and ended October 24, 1941, a total of eight weeks. The principal subjects included firearms instruction, game law study, game management, legal procedure, public relations, self-defense and typewriting. On October 25 the class left the school on field duty with the law enforcement officers until December 19, 1941. Following a brief Christmas holiday they returned on December 29 for the third school period which terminated January 24, 1942, a total of four weeks. Subjects stressed during this period were game feeding, game distribution, game management, bounty laws, winter tree identification, game trapping and trapping of predators. The class then went into the field from January 25 to February 7, 1942 to trap game predators and to assist in the distribution of game under the supervision of field officers in the southern part of the State.

The final school period extended from February 8 to February 28, 1942, or three weeks, making a total school training period of twenty-four weeks and thirteen weeks of field instruction. The principal subjects during this final period were game damage complaints and final examinations. Three men resigned from the class during the term, leaving twenty-four to graduate on February 28, 1942. These men were given final examinations in twenty-seven different subjects and no one had a grade of less than 75%.

GRADUATION

Graduation Exercises were held in the High School Auditorium in Brockway, and the Student Officers were given their field assignments on that day. Fifteen were assigned to law enforcement, eight were

assigned to land management, and one man was assigned to the Division of Propagation and Research. This class, which had the advantage of a three week longer course was undoubtedly the best trained group of men yet to graduate from the school. In the class were several men with college training in wildlife management. Furthermore, the School Staff, with its previous experience, was able to provide a better course of instruction.

By the end of the fiscal year seven of the graduate officers had already enlisted or were called into military service. From letters received from them it is apparent that the semi-military training received at the school is being of invaluable assistance.

Because of war conditions, the Commission decided to cancel all training plans for 1942.



Young Screech Owl

Photo by W. L. R. Drake

SUMMARIZED FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES
TABLE No. 1

The expenditures of the Commission during the Biennium have been subdivided into major activity groupings as follows:

	<i>Part of Dollar</i>
<i>Game Protection</i> (Salaries and Expenses incident to Law Enforcement, Game Feeding, Game Distribution, Maintenance of Division Offices, Assisting in Enforcement of Fish and Forest Laws, and other field activities, but excluding cost for Training School and Feed for Game)	\$729,711.24 25.00¢
<i>Management of Game Lands</i> (Salaries and Expenses of Refuge Keepers and other employees incident to maintenance and development work on 1,009,905 acres of purchased and leased Game Lands and 1,311 Game Refuges, and fixed charges in lieu of taxes)	587,610.21 20.13¢
<i>Game Purchases and Propagation</i> (Including expenditures for equipment and operating four State Game Farms, and wild game transfer)	520,871.42 17.84¢
<i>Acquisition of Game Lands</i> (Including title and survey work, mostly capital investment)	452,822.69 15.52¢
<i>Payment of Bounties</i>	147,080.41 5.04¢
<i>Public Education</i> (Including Game News, Motion Pictures, Exhibits, General Bulletins, etc.)	118,854.79 4.07¢
<i>Accounting and Budget</i> (Including Legal Advertising, Mailing and Storeroom, Issuance of Special Permits, General Printing, etc.)	97,619.35 3.35¢
<i>Training School</i> (Training of Officers)	59,312.14 2.03¢
<i>Hunting Licenses and Tags</i>	55,922.58 1.92¢
<i>Research</i> (Salaries and Expenses incident to various projects dealing with studies of game birds, game animals, fur-bearers, and predators for the Commission's guidance in developing management programs)	54,139.82 1.85¢
<i>Executive Office Administration</i> (Executive Office salaries and expenses, and expenses of Commissioners, also includes inter-office communicating system and refurbishing executive offices, which are capital investments)	42,087.35 1.44¢
<i>Game Kill Tabulation</i> (Including expenses incident thereto)	28,549.12 0.98¢
<i>Feed for Wild Game</i>	17,170.29 0.59¢
<i>Bear Damage and Deer-Proof Fences</i>	6,854.03 0.24¢
Totals	\$2,918,605.44 \$1.00

TABLE No. 2

HOW THE SPORTSMAN'S DOLLAR WAS INVESTED

THESE FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES COVER THE PERIOD JUNE 1, 1940 TO MAY 31, 1942

THE EXPENDITURES INDICATED FOR EACH MAJOR ACTIVITY INCLUDE ALL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

MANAGEMENT OF GAME LANDS
20.13¢

GAME PURCHASES AND PROPAGATION
17.84¢

GAME PROTECTION
25.00¢

ACQUISITION OF GAME LANDS
15.52¢

ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET
3.35¢
2.03¢
1.85¢
0.24¢
0.59¢
0.68¢
0.44¢
1.44¢
4.01¢
1.92¢
5.04¢

TRAINING SCHOOL-----	2.03¢	EXECUTIVE OFFICE ADMINISTRATION---	1.44¢
RESEARCH-----	1.85¢	GAME KILL TABULATION-----	0.98¢
BEAR DAMAGE AND DEER PROOFENCES--	0.24¢	FEED FOR WILD GAME-----	0.59¢

TABLE No. 3. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1940 TO MAY 31, 1941

REVENUE

Balance in State Treasury to credit of "Game Fund" June 1, 1940		\$1,092,339.66
Add: Advancement for the payment of bounties		40,000.00
		\$1,132,339.66
Less: Unwarranted requisitions chargeable to year ended May 31, 1940		68,004.36
Receipts during period:		\$1,064,335.30
Net Revenue from Hunters' Licenses		\$1,453,128.83
Game Law Fines		69,812.68
Special Game Permits		14,200.00
Interest on Deposits		5,889.78
Forest Products from Game Lands		15,981.81
Skins Sold		3,274.63
Unserviceable Property		1,281.42
Rentals		1,069.20
Publications		10,821.82
Contributions from Federal Government		81,124.77
Miscellaneous Revenue		2,218.83
Receipts credited to "Game Fund" during year		—
Total credits during year, plus balance at June 1, 1940		\$1,658,738.77
		\$2,723,074.07

EXPENDITURES

	Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget	Propaganda, Purchase and Distribution of Game	Game Research	Law Enforcement	Refuges and Lands		Public Information	Totals
					General	Bounties	Acquisition	Management
Salaries	\$38,317.05	\$5,720.00	\$21,632.11	\$195,982.08	\$15,383.06	\$82,843.98	\$12,375.00	\$380,728.28
Traveling Expenses of Salaried Employees	2,311.22	1,284.57	6,634.67	96,536.69	807.05	25,570.84	4,761.52	140,754.33
Deputy Game Protectors:								
Wages	\$19,688.00							
Expenses	11,889.19							
Wages:								
Labor Cutting Fire, Refuge and Boundary Lines								
Road Repairs, etc.	3,050.78	892.93	49,773.28	5,461.47	7,511.61	777.13	42,006.13	42,006.13
Labor at Game Farms, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,512.13	18,512.13
Cooperative Farm-Game Program	—	—	98,819.41	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of Game	—	—	40,283.01	2,214.39	10,217.34	—	217.03	98,819.41
Feed for Game	—	—	1,940.12	108.37	436.14	5.40	1,009.56	52,350.44
Express and Cartage	19.13	34.16	—	—	—	—	—	412.97
Purchase of State Game Lands (title and survey included)	—	—	—	—	—	—	174,27.24	3,965.85
Title	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174,127.24
Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,867.74

TABLE No. 3. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION—Concluded
FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1940 TO MAY 31, 1941

EXPENDITURES

Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget	Propaganda, Purchase and Distribution of Game		Game Research	Law Enforcement	Refuges and Lands Acquisition	Management	Public Information	Totals
	General	Bounties						
Building and Construction	—	—	\$23,594.28	\$2,900.57	—	—	\$9,449.12	\$35,943.97
Repairs to Buildings, Grounds and Equipment by Contract	\$97.46	\$49.85	151.13	50.77	\$33.27	\$133.95	1,632.72	\$30.40
Training of Officers	—	—	—	—	5,700.56	—	2,805.28	2,218.55
Equipment	1,155.61	229.19	4,251.30	194.17	302.80	349.24	4,894.50	8,685.84
Miscellaneous Supplies	1,759.93	214.50	27,117.96	1,569.98	12,344.67	221.28	44,371.94	13,190.51
Motor Equipment, Passenger Cars, Trucks, Tractors, etc.	—	—	3,267.58	—	466.94	—	9,482.48	91,921.79
Motor Supplies	465.94	—	2,336.21	183.86	634.97	702.12	10,875.07	14,173.00
Light, Power and Fuel	—	—	4,104.51	407.67	342.50	—	334.61	15,559.62
Insurance	540.57	56.18	821.08	146.00	2,483.40	—	2,520.13	23.50
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	9,080.15	1,479.73	891.43	128.45	11,647.39	156.04	3,418.08	6,886.22
Rentals—Monthly Auto Storage, etc.	128.00	—	1,924.01	68.75	3,055.78	2,721.00	25,832.88	29,068.39
Bounty Payments and Grants	—	76,359.00	—	6,000.00	—	—	—	37,288.87
Refunds of Receipts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,528.50
Game-Kill Tabulation and Expenses incident to checking lists	14,225.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	82,569.00
Fees—Attorneys, Medical, Taxidermy, etc.	23.00	—	2.00	26.00	115.95	76.65	95.70	1,580.26
Deer-Proof Fence, Damage by Bears	4,508.19	—	74.36	—	—	233.83	19.69	14,225.06
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	220.22	8.65	—	.80	—	—	—	1,919.56
Newspaper Advertising	4,676.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,508.19
Printing, Binding and Paper	2,941.07	306.99	111.38	90.81	908.41	523.16	1,518.83	988.37
Printing Hunters' Licenses, Tags and Miscellaneous Forms (through Department of Revenue)	28,776.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,971.37
Administering State Employees' Retirement System (through Department of State)	912.54	135.66	545.80	204.30	4,634.08	795.54	1,973.96	32,490.99
Totals	\$114,142.38	\$86,831.41	288,691.33	\$31,089.22*	\$385,920.19	\$197,050.36	\$321,698.89	\$1,485,190.20

Funds available May 31, 1941

* This item includes \$6,000 for Cooperative Research at Pennsylvania State College and a limited amount to launch additional Research Projects.

\$1,237,883.87

ANALYSIS OF FUNDS AVAILABLE MAY 31, 1941

For payment of Commitments outstanding as of May 31, 1941

Unallocated amount to be budgeted year ending May 31, 1942

** Operating reserve for year ending May 31, 1942

** Necessary reserve to cover the operating expenses of the Commission until revenues become available in the Fall.

\$254,806.12
637,900.00
345,177.75

TABLE No. 4. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1942

Balancée in State Treasury to credit of "Game Fund" June 1, 1941		\$1,279,876.96
Add: Advancement for the payment of bounties		130.00
		<u>\$1,280,006.96</u>
Less: Unwarranted requisitions chargeable to year ended May 31, 1941		
Funds available June 1, 1941		\$1,237,883.87
Receipts during period:		
Net Revenue from Hunters' Licenses		
Game Law Fines		
Special Game Permits		
Interest on Deposits		
Forest Products from Game Lands		
Skins Sold		
Unserviceable Property		
Rentals		
Publications		
Contributions from Federal Government		
Miscellaneous Revenue		
Receipts credited to "Game Fund" during year		
Total credits during year, plus balancee at June 1, 1941		<u>1,650,988.61</u>
		\$2,888,872.48

REVENUE

Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget		Propaganda, Purchase and Distribu-tion of Game	Game Research	Law Enforce-ment	Refuges and Lands Acquisition	Public Information	Totals	
General	Bounties	\$40,304.47 2,065.11	\$6,620.00 1,141.31	\$22,681.02 5,357.05	\$3,760.53 2,135.37	\$13,987.61 767.25	\$78,459.75 20,329.12	\$13,940.00 3,835.77
Salaries								
Traveling Expenses of Salaried Employees								
Deputy Game Protectors:								
Wages		\$18,306.55						
Expenses		10,942.15						
Wages:								
Labor Cutting Fire, Refuge and Boundary Lines, Road Repairs, etc.								
Labor at Game Farms, etc.								
Cooperative Farm-Game Program								
Purchase of Game								
Feed for Game								
Express and Cartage								
Purchase of State Game Lands (title and survey included)								
Fixed Charges in Lieu of Taxes								

TABLE No. 4. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION—Concluded
FISCAL YEAR JUNE 1, 1941 TO MAY 31, 1942

EXPENDITURES

	Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget		Propaganda, Purchase and Distribution of Game	Game Research	Law Enforcement	Refuges and Lands		Public Information	Totals
	General	Bounties				Acquisition	Management		
Building and Construction	—	—	\$7,548.64	\$152.85	—	—	\$521.22	—	\$8,222.71
Repairs to Buildings, Grounds and Equipment by Contract	\$78.97	\$25.60	92.94	356.08	\$9.40	\$20.54	915.14	\$123.25	1,624.92
Training of Officers	5,225.01	266.58	5,722.26	390.14	33,750.87	—	16,875.43	50,626.30	561,887.68
Equipment	1,481.71	49.40	20,885.24	407.77	641.49	609.50	11,271.91	782.91	24,909.80
Miscellaneous Supplies	—	—	—	5,606.34	98.50	98.50	18,299.14	4,390.77	51,188.87
Motor Equipment, Passenger Cars, Trucks, Tractors, etc.	507.24	—	535.70	—	—	468.01	6,424.36	—	7,428.07
Motor Supplies	—	—	1,908.84	105.81	328.90	302.40	9,860.78	283.00	13,296.97
Light, Power and Fuel	—	—	3,917.47	464.36	218.86	—	368.75	—	4,969.44
Insurance	334.72	26.70	428.58	48.21	1,307.51	122.21	1,741.04	81.28	4,090.25
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	8,513.98	1,339.11	712.25	171.62	11,487.28	132.61	2,996.96	1,881.92	27,255.73
Rentals—Monthly Auto Storage, etc.	112.30	50,447.50	1,774.10	99.40	3,115.00	2,727.50	19,080.19	1,260.50	28,228.99
Bounty Payments and Grants	—	—	—	6,000.00	—	—	—	—	56,447.50
Refunds of Receipts	41.90	—	—	—	544.00	—	—	—	585.90
Game-Kill Tabulation and Expenses incident to checking lists	14,324.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,324.06
Fees—Attorneys, Medical, Taxidermy, etc.	—	—	37.00	15.00	7.40	200.00	6.10	2,294.63	2,560.13
Deer-Proof Fence, Damage by Bears	2,345.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,345.84
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,633.94	39.07	132.41	1,114.43	961.18	84.66	1,249.78	227.70	4,843.17
Newspaper Advertising	2,952.88	—	—	—	—	—	112.53	—	3,065.41
Printing, Binding and Paper	4,141.99	1.68	141.01	24.01	783.55	732.36	1,825.98	26,888.88	34,539.46
Printing Hunters' Licenses, Tags and Miscellaneous Forms (through Department of Revenue)	27,145.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,145.68
Administering State Employees' Retirement System (through Department of State)	964.55	102.35	544.35	85.95	4,702.26	764.00	1,932.29	334.25	9,550.00
Totals	\$116,890.05	\$60,249.00	\$232,180.09	\$23,050.60*	\$400,285.74	\$25,772.33	\$25,899.06	\$30,088.37	\$1,433,415.24
									\$1,455,457.24

Funds available May 31, 1942

* This item includes \$6,000 for Cooperative Research at Pennsylvania State College.

ANALYSIS OF FUNDS AVAILABLE MAY 31, 1942

For payment of Commitments outstanding as of May 31, 1942

Unallocated amount to be budgeted year ending May 31, 1943

War time reserve

** Operating reserve for year ending May 31, 1943

** Necessary reserve to cover the operating expenses of the Commission until revenues become available in the Fall.

\$247,081.48
561,887.68
300,000.00
346,478.08

TABLE No. 5. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE IN VARIOUS BLOCKS AND COST—MAY 31, 1942

Serial Number of Lands	County	Acquired to May 31, 1940		Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942		Total Acquired to May 31, 1942	
		Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost
12	Bradford	21,825.50	\$59,617.00	1,231.10	\$3,077.75	23,056.60	\$62,694
13	Sullivan	35,541.50	114,430.75	402.90	1,208.70	35,944.40	115,639
14	Cameron-Elk	13,510.00	36,572.88	—	—	13,510.00	36,572
24	Forest-Clarion	8,299.90	47,626.23	—	—	8,299.90	47,626
25	Elk	6,301.80	17,294.52	—	—	6,301.80	17,294
26	Bedford-Blair-Cambria	9,228.60	34,613.27	—	—	9,228.60	34,613
28	Elk-Forest	9,142.70	22,856.67	—	—	9,142.70	22,856
29	Warren	8,718.51	23,085.03	1,112.10	5,004.45	9,830.61	28,089
30	McKean	11,572.03	27,106.30	—	—	11,572.03	27,106
31	Jefferson	3,901.36	10,722.78	—	—	3,901.36	10,722
33	Centre	11,909.70	33,544.35	—	—	11,909.70	33,544
34	Clearfield-Elk	8,800.00	26,400.00	—	—	8,800.00	26,400
35	Susquehanna	7,071.45	42,632.40	83.85	251.55	7,155.30	42,883
36	Bradford	12,118.00	34,282.84	652.80	2,171.45	12,770.80	36,454
37	Tioga	8,200.72	25,535.94	566.10	1,451.90	8,766.82	26,987
38	Monroe	4,878.73	29,686.50	10.57	317.10	4,889.30	30,003
39	Venango	7,790.58	46,159.54	141.60	782.80	7,932.18	46,942
40	Carbon	2,164.40	9,438.60	2,644.20	15,865.20	4,808.60	25,303
41	Bedford	1,568.00	3,136.00	—	—	1,568.00	3,136
42	Westmoreland	7,700.80	40,025.30	—	—	7,700.80	40,025
43	Chester-Berks	1,122.60	11,226.00	15.80	158.00	1,138.40	11,384
44	Elk-Jefferson	24,074.10	85,634.90	96.90	242.25	24,171.00	85,877
45	Venango-Clarion	3,189.00	19,833.60	114.80	603.75	3,303.80	20,437
46	Lancaster	1,759.80	10,192.00	—	—	1,759.80	10,192
47	Venango	2,060.00	6,583.50	—	—	2,060.00	6,583
48	Bedford	6,346.60	16,802.91	902.70	3,194.20	7,249.30	19,997
49	Bedford-Fulton	3,314.10	11,636.68	1,817.80	7,410.70	5,131.90	19,046
50	Somerset	3,168.10	15,672.30	—	—	3,168.10	15,672
51	Fayette	7,667.90	38,181.50	—	—	7,667.90	38,181
52	Lancaster-Berks	1,470.10	10,092.00	—	—	1,470.10	10,092
55	Fulton	4,552.30	15,130.05	—	—	4,552.30	15,130
54	Jefferson-Elk	20,507.20	112,779.40	205.10	1,025.50	20,712.30	113,804
55	Columbia	2,105.10	6,367.10	—	—	2,105.10	6,367
56	Bucks	1,518.20	14,556.90	107.20	1,072.00	1,625.40	15,628
57	Wyoming	29,891.40	94,076.90	848.40	1,696.80	30,739.80	95,773
58	Columbia	10,017.50	30,530.10	28.30	84.90	10,045.80	30,615
59	Potter-McKean	6,656.20	19,468.10	—	—	6,656.20	19,468
60	Centre	4,027.70	10,069.25	—	—	4,027.70	10,069
61	McKean	8,142.20	25,789.97	—	—	8,142.20	25,789
62	McKean	520.50	1,685.40	—	—	520.50	1,685
63	Clarion	2,770.40	16,622.40	—	—	2,770.40	16,622
64	Potter	5,916.20	17,748.60	1,819.70	3,299.25	7,235.90	21,047
65	Fulton	3,666.20	14,648.20	117.00	468.00	3,783.20	15,116
66	Sullivan	4,587.70	13,215.05	773.80	1,934.50	5,361.50	15,149
67	Huntingdon	1,849.70	4,288.25	—	—	1,849.70	4,288
68	Lycoming	3,005.70	13,631.90	28.60	85.80	3,034.30	13,717
69	Crawford	2,724.80	13,683.46	691.10	3,717.04	3,415.90	17,400
70	Wayne-Susquehanna	3,580.90	15,971.80	452.10	2,059.75	4,033.00	18,031
71	Huntingdon	4,779.70	11,949.25	—	—	4,779.70	11,949
72	Clarion	2,019.00	12,114.00	—	—	2,019.00	12,114
73	Bedford-Blair-Huntingdon	14,977.00	49,402.09	322.60	967.80	15,299.60	50,369
74	Clarion-Jefferson	6,043.40	37,260.40	—	—	6,043.40	37,260
75	Lycoming	23,707.70	72,075.25	142.50	519.80	23,850.20	72,595
76	Franklin	3,812.70	12,251.90	—	—	3,812.70	12,251
77	Clearfield	3,038.00	7,595.00	—	—	3,038.00	7,595
78	Clearfield	720.70	2,702.63	—	—	720.70	2,702
79	Cambria	2,158.20	8,089.30	—	—	2,158.20	8,089
80	Schuylkill-Lebanon-Berks	5,070.40	21,715.85	—	—	5,070.40	21,715
81	Huntingdon	2,302.30	4,499.65	—	—	2,302.30	4,499
82	Somerset	1,283.70	3,851.10	64.00	320.00	1,347.70	4,171
83	York	760.80	6,931.60	—	—	760.80	6,931
84	Schuylkill-Northumberland	5,146.90	15,671.85	2,660.80	7,982.40	7,807.70	23,654
85	Crawford	871.60	4,358.00	50.30	301.80	921.90	4,659
86	Warren	11,670.10	38,472.40	569.90	1,709.70	12,240.00	40,182
87	Clearfield	1,123.80	3,933.30	—	—	1,123.80	3,933
88	Perry-Juniata	6,431.10	19,007.28	—	—	6,431.10	19,007
89	Clinton	10,571.20	28,637.10	—	—	10,571.20	28,637
90	Clearfield	2,739.80	8,018.80	—	—	2,739.80	8,018
91	Luzerne-Lackawanna	8,255.90	28,026.60	2,256.90	6,461.90	10,512.80	34,488
92	Centre	2,475.20	9,702.10	171.00	453.15	2,646.20	10,155
93	Clearfield	4,717.10	18,868.40	—	—	4,717.10	18,868
94	Clearfield	1,008.40	3,025.20	—	—	1,008.40	3,025

TABLE NO. 5. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE IN VARIOUS BLOCKS AND COST—MAY 31, 1942—Continued

Serial Number Lands	County	Acquired to May 31, 1940		Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942		Total Acquired to May 31, 1942	
		Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost
95	Butler	1,815.10	\$8,837.65	418.20	\$2,091.00	2,233.30	\$10,928.65
96	Venango	3,434.50	16,428.80	—	—	3,434.50	16,428.80
97	Bedford	5,497.20	19,754.08	158.30	474.90	5,655.50	20,228.98
98	Clearfield	1,180.30	4,131.05	—	—	1,180.30	4,131.05
99	Huntingdon	2,922.10	8,234.50	—	—	2,922.10	8,234.50
00	Centre	3,775.60	11,326.80	—	—	3,775.60	11,326.80
01	Erie-Crawford	3,199.80	22,827.79	172.50	1,035.00	3,372.30	23,862.79
02	Erie	277.80	2,778.00	46.80	280.80	324.60	3,058.80
03	Centre	1,831.90	6,096.75	—	—	1,831.90	6,096.75
04	Bedford-Somerset	3,149.90	8,019.38	554.20	1,392.25	3,704.10	9,411.63
05	Armstrong	1,303.00	3,909.00	—	—	1,303.00	3,909.00
06	Berks-Schuylkill	1,823.60	6,243.50	—	—	1,823.60	6,243.50
07	Juniata-Mifflin	3,630.40	11,624.50	239.40	718.20	3,869.80	12,342.70
08	Cambria	4,256.70	12,902.91	—	—	4,256.70	12,902.91
09	Erie	950.90	9,130.75	493.60	3,130.20	1,444.50	12,260.95
10	Berks-Schuylkill	5,923.90	22,214.63	1,545.90	6,321.70	7,469.80	28,536.33
11	Somerset-Fayette	6,428.70	15,249.40	189.90	569.70	6,618.60	15,819.10
12	Huntingdon	1,027.00	4,108.00	271.50	814.50	1,298.50	4,922.50
13	Mifflin	534.20	1,602.60	—	—	534.20	1,602.60
14	Lycoming	2,310.80	7,007.50	—	—	2,310.80	7,007.50
15	Montour-Northumberland	1,133.80	3,401.40	—	—	1,133.80	3,401.40
16	Pike	1,678.30	12,587.25	1,000.50	5,002.50	2,678.80	17,589.75
17	Washington	2,309.50	6,928.50	666.10	1,998.30	2,975.60	8,926.80
18	Huntingdon-Blair	3,936.70	15,148.81	—	—	3,936.70	15,148.81
19	Luzerne	5,031.60	16,850.60	—	—	5,031.60	16,850.60
20	Clearfield-Cambria	3,080.60	8,281.30	—	—	3,080.60	8,281.30
21	Huntingdon	1,523.60	4,568.17	—	—	1,523.60	4,568.17
22	Crawford	1,266.80	4,696.06	442.70	1,804.28	1,709.50	6,500.34
23	Bradford	720.90	3,604.50	—	—	720.90	3,604.50
24	Franklin-Fulton	5,387.10	16,165.70	—	—	5,387.10	16,165.70
25	Lycoming	741.60	2,966.40	—	—	741.60	2,966.40
26	Lycoming	591.90	1,183.80	—	—	591.90	1,183.80
27	Monroe	2,955.50	12,903.20	3,870.90	30,967.20	6,826.40	43,870.40
28	Fulton	1,527.20	5,302.75	41.90	125.70	1,569.10	5,428.43
29	Carbon-Monroe	2,705.30	16,010.85	—	—	2,705.30	16,010.85
30	Mercer	845.90	5,707.50	99.70	598.20	945.60	6,305.70
31	Huntingdon	187.50	1.00	—	—	187.50	1.00
32	Schuylkill	1,246.90	5,698.40	—	—	1,246.90	5,698.40
33	Lycoming	2,008.50	5,021.25	—	—	2,008.50	5,021.25
34	Lycoming	1,568.20	7,144.20	4,402.90	13,640.90	5,971.10	20,785.10
35	Lackawanna	1,138.90	4,250.50	1,669.30	5,842.55	2,808.20	10,093.05
36	Lancaster	91.00	910.00	—	—	91.00	910.00
37	Armstrong	1,113.80	5,569.00	—	—	1,113.80	5,569.00
38	Fayette	2,418.00	5,866.70	—	—	2,418.00	5,866.70
39	Bucks	159.30	1,593.00	—	—	159.30	1,593.00
40	Susquehanna	304.30	1,521.50	169.30	507.90	473.60	2,029.40
41	Carbon	1,099.10	6,594.60	37.00	148.00	1,136.10	6,742.60
42	Bradford	277.70	1,110.80	90.90	318.15	368.60	1,428.95
43	Warren	5,885.80	28,051.90	599.20	2,306.80	6,485.00	30,448.70
44	Crawford	256.10	1,279.32	26.50	159.00	252.60	1,458.32
45	Lebanon	2,207.30	32,359.50	736.60	11,049.00	2,943.90	43,408.50
46	Crawford	495.80	3,966.40	—	—	495.80	3,966.40
47	Blair	3,384.70	8,665.56	432.60	1,297.80	3,817.30	9,963.30
48	Lawrence-Beaver	369.00	3,690.00	—	—	369.00	3,690.00
49	Luzerne	428.70	2,143.50	697.90	2,003.70	1,126.60	4,237.20
50	Lawrence	277.40	4,161.00	227.20	3,408.00	504.60	7,569.00
51	Lawrence	180.80	2,712.00	479.20	6,605.30	660.00	9,407.30
52	Crawford	349.20	2,095.20	69.60	417.60	418.80	2,512.80
53	Indiana	783.10	1,566.20	—	—	783.10	1,566.20
54	Erie	774.60	6,196.80	390.90	2,800.40	1,165.50	8,997.20
55	Erie	224.00	1,792.00	—	—	224.00	1,792.00
56	Lancaster	1,986.40	4,966.00	—	—	1,986.40	4,966.00
57	Bucks	789.50	6,094.83	162.30	1,741.70	951.30	7,836.53
58	Cambria	1,514.50	1,312.72	96.90	194.72	1,611.40	1,507.43
59	Wayne	7,241.30	56,754.65	95.20	920.58	7,336.50	57,675.23
60	Schuylkill	245.20	3,678.00	—	—	245.20	3,678.00
61	Erie	234.60	1,876.80	—	—	234.60	1,876.80
62	Erie	185.30	1,482.45	20.90	167.20	206.20	1,649.60
63	Erie	183.10	1,464.80	—	—	183.10	1,464.80
64	Butler	346.20	2,077.20	—	—	346.20	2,077.20
65	Northumberland	1,104.80	3,314.40	—	—	1,104.80	3,314.40
66	Blair	1,771.50	4,605.90	—	—	1,771.50	4,605.90
67	Erie	222.20	1,777.60	238.20	1,905.60	460.40	3,683.20

TABLE No. 5. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE IN VARIOUS BLOCKS AND COST—MAY 31, 1942—Conclu-

Serial Number of Lands	County	Acquired to May 31, 1940		Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942		Total Acquired to May 31, 1942	
		Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost
168	Northampton -----	841.00	\$3,364.00	560.10	\$1,120.20	\$1,401.10	\$4,481
169	Cumberland -----	702.00	11,079.20	—	—	702.00	11,079
170	Perry-Cumberland -----	839.30	4,196.50	—	—	839.30	4,196
171	Juniata-Perry -----	907.90	3,265.70	33.90	135.60	941.80	3,401
172	Wayne -----	722.30	2,500.00	—	—	722.30	2,500
173	Beaver -----	166.40	2,080.00	896.70	12,553.80	1,063.10	14,633
174	Indiana -----	2,596.80	7,790.40	455.90	1,367.70	3,052.70	9,158
175	Susquehanna -----	—	—	736.20	2,944.80	736.20	2,944
176	Centre -----	—	—	703.90	3,449.70	703.90	3,449
177	Allegheny -----	—	—	65.80	—	65.80	—
178	Lawrence -----	—	—	163.80	2,457.00	163.80	2,457
179	Greene -----	—	—	1,067.60	12,811.20	1,067.60	12,811
180	Pike -----	—	—	1,405.80	5,623.20	1,405.80	5,623
181	York -----	—	—	563.30	6,850.00	563.30	6,850
182	Berks -----	—	—	217.90	3,922.20	217.90	3,922
183	Pike -----	—	—	2,778.40	16,470.00	2,778.40	16,470
184	Cambria -----	—	—	2,178.80	5,447.00	2,178.80	5,447
185	Indiana -----	—	—	574.40	2,872.00	574.40	2,872
186	Monroe -----	—	—	967.20	4,352.40	967.20	4,352
187	Luzerne -----	—	—	4,238.90	11,009.30	4,238.90	11,009
188	Snyder -----	—	—	982.70	9,358.40	982.70	9,358
189	Beaver -----	—	—	321.70	3,217.00	321.70	3,217
190	Erie -----	—	—	326.80	2,614.40	326.80	2,614
191	Erie -----	—	—	472.90	3,783.20	472.90	3,783
192	Erie -----	—	—	321.50	2,572.00	321.50	2,572
193	Union -----	—	—	295.70	3,154.60	295.70	3,154
194	Snyder -----	—	—	544.70	4,763.75	544.70	4,763
195	Jefferson -----	—	—	1,035.00	3,622.50	1,035.00	3,622
196	Bucks -----	—	—	258.70	3,534.50	258.70	3,534
174	Totals -----	636,680.88	\$2,385,418.78	63,625.52	\$318,935.67	700,306.40	\$2,704,354
Blocks							

"THE FARMER OWNS YOUR PLAYGROUND"

HUNTERS ASK THE FARMER

FOR PERMISSION TO HUNT ON HIS LAND
(WHETHER POSTED OR NOT)

----- He Wants To Know Who You Are -----

SHOW HIM YOUR CREDENTIALSBeware of strangers - They might be hunting more than game
The enemy is everywhere - Even trees have war ears

"Do not shoot within 150 yds. of farm buildings - It Is Unlawful"

Your Cooperation Solicited By Mercer County Federation of Sportsman Clubs

TABLE No. 6. STATE GAME LANDS—CONVEYED YEARLY ACREAGE, COST AND GENERAL AVERAGES—MAY 31, 1942

Period	Acreage		Consideration Paid		Average Per Acre	
	Conveyed During the Year	Total Conveyed to End of Year	Conveyed During the Year	Total to End of the Year	Conveyed During the Year	Conveyed to End of Year
Calendar Year						
1920 -----	6,288.55	6,288.55	\$17,293.52	\$17,293.52	\$2.75	\$2.75
1921 -----	31,458.41	37,746.95	85,499.12	102,792.64	2.72	2.72
Dec. 1, 1921 to May 31, 1922 -----	536.25	38,283.21	2,299.38	105,092.02	4.29	2.75
Fiscal Year						
1922-23 -----	5,128.40	43,411.61	10,339.30	115,431.32	2.02	2.66
1923-24 -----	11,780.43	55,192.04	40,251.13	155,682.45	3.42	2.82
1924-25 -----	30,827.23	86,019.27	88,343.47	244,025.92	2.87	2.84
1925-26 -----	—	86,019.27	—	244,025.92	—	2.84
1926-27 -----	6,621.35	92,640.62	40,913.10	284,939.02	6.18	3.08
1927-28 -----	9,900.75	102,541.37	39,746.26	324,685.28	4.01	3.17
1928-29 -----	42,865.93	145,407.30	171,493.43	496,178.71	4.00	3.41
1929-30 -----	28,144.10	173,551.40	120,680.53	616,859.24	4.29	3.55
1930-31 -----	69,837.10	243,880.50	266,394.32	883,253.56	3.81	3.62
1931-32 -----	76,753.27	320,141.77	288,008.79	1,171,262.35	3.75	3.66
1932-33 -----	44,630.70	364,772.47	*167,195.45	1,338,457.80	3.75	3.67
1933-34 -----	61,802.30	426,574.77	*202,573.37	1,541,031.17	3.28	3.61
1934-35 -----	38,847.20	465,421.97	*133,677.30	1,674,700.47	3.44	3.60
1935-36 -----	41,984.40	507,406.37	*146,660.45	1,821,368.92	3.49	3.59
1936-37 -----	45,036.85	552,443.22	*174,691.95	1,996,060.87	3.88	3.61
1937-38 -----	30,914.50	583,357.72	*147,509.57	2,143,570.44	4.77	3.67
1938-39 -----	20,187.20	603,544.92	*109,521.87	2,244,092.31	4.98	3.72
1939-40 -----	33,135.96	638,680.88	141,326.47	2,385,418.78	4.27	3.75
1940-41 -----	25,128.85	661,809.73	133,488.87	2,518,907.65	5.31	3.81
1941-42 -----	38,496.67	700,306.40	*185,446.80	2,704,354.45	4.82	3.86

* These figures do not correspond to those shown in Departmental Financial Statements, since certain grantors' settlement checks were issued within the fiscal year, but final settlements were unavoidably delayed pending completion of necessary formalities in connection with title. Accounting books must show an expenditure made when a settlement check is issued, whereas records of the Division of Lands do not show a transaction completed until the deed is signed, recorded and the consideration actually paid to the grantor.

ACREAGE AND COST OF GAME PROPAGATION FARMS

Period	Acreage		Consideration Paid		Average Per Acre	
	Conveyed During the Year	Total Conveyed to End of Year	Conveyed During the Year	Total to End of the Year	Conveyed During the Year	Conveyed to End of Year
John S. Fisher Game Farm						
1928-29 -----	169.4	169.4	\$15,500.00	\$15,500.00	\$92.00	\$92.00
1929-30 -----	158.8	328.2	16,000.00	31,500.00	101.00	96.00
C. G. Jordan Game Farm						
1928-29 -----	168.3	168.3	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$54.00	\$54.00
1929-30 -----	156.6	324.9	7,500.00	16,500.00	48.00	51.00
Juniata County Turkey Farm						
1929-30 -----	802.4	802.4	\$5,291.75	\$5,291.75	\$6.50	\$6.50
1930-31 -----	318.9	1,121.3	2,490.00	7,781.75	7.80	6.94
1934-35 -----	142.1	1,263.4	2,500.00	10,281.75	17.60	8.14
Loyalsoek Game Farm						
1933-34 -----	217.3	217.3	\$15,200.00	\$15,300.00	\$70.50	\$70.50
1938-39 -----	180.2	397.5	27,000.00	42,300.00	150.00	107.00
Game farms total	—	2,314.0	—	\$100,581.75	—	—

TABLE No. 7. STATE GAME LANDS—ACREAGE WITHIN RESPECTIVE COUNTIES
(May 31, 1942)

Counties	Acreage			Number of Townships Involved
	Acquired to May 31, 1940	Acquired During Biennium June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1942	Total May 31, 1942	
Allegheny -----	—	65.80	65.80	1
Armstrong -----	2,416.80	—	2,416.80	3
Beaver -----	203.40	1,218.40	1,421.80	5
Bedford -----	33,494.25	2,897.20	36,391.45	15
Berks -----	6,481.10	919.70	7,400.80	11
Blair -----	12,131.84	432.60	12,564.44	7
Bradford -----	34,559.60	1,974.80	36,534.40	11
Bucks -----	2,467.00	523.20	2,995.20	6
Butler -----	2,161.30	418.20	2,579.50	4
Cambria -----	11,434.11	2,275.70	13,709.81	8
Cameron -----	12,598.20	—	12,598.20	1
Carbon -----	5,508.00	2,681.20	8,189.20	2
Centre -----	24,020.10	874.90	24,895.00	9
Chester -----	905.80	15.80	921.60	1
Clarion -----	12,064.90	77.00	12,141.90	8
Clearfield -----	22,330.20	—	22,330.20	12
Clinton -----	10,571.20	—	10,571.20	2
Columbia -----	12,122.60	28.30	12,150.90	8
Crawford -----	7,249.50	1,442.70	8,692.20	8
Cumberland -----	837.00	—	837.00	3
Elk -----	46,573.80	96.90	46,670.70	7
Erie -----	4,967.10	2,321.60	7,288.70	10
Fayette -----	10,225.90	—	10,225.90	4
Forest -----	7,056.90	—	7,056.90	2
Franklin -----	6,966.90	—	6,966.90	5
Fulton -----	13,224.20	463.10	13,687.30	7
Greene -----	—	1,067.60	1,067.60	1
Huntingdon -----	17,160.30	271.50	17,431.80	16
Indiana -----	3,479.90	1,030.30	4,510.20	4
Jefferson -----	22,631.36	1,240.10	23,871.46	8
Juniata -----	5,531.20	33.90	5,565.10	5
Lackawanna -----	2,638.60	1,669.30	4,307.90	3
Lancaster -----	4,983.20	—	4,983.20	5
Lawrence -----	790.20	850.20	1,640.40	5
Lebanon -----	4,878.30	736.60	5,614.90	4
Luzerne -----	17,293.70	7,193.70	24,487.40	9
Lycoming -----	33,934.40	2,559.00	36,493.40	10
McKean -----	20,633.93	—	20,633.93	3
Mercer -----	845.90	119.70	965.60	2
Mifflin -----	2,084.80	239.40	2,324.20	4
Monroe -----	8,295.03	4,848.67	13,143.70	6
Montour -----	227.50	—	227.50	1
Northampton -----	841.00	560.10	1,401.10	2
Northumberland -----	6,615.50	2,660.80	9,276.30	11
Perry -----	4,591.90	—	4,591.90	4
Pike -----	1,678.30	5,184.70	6,863.00	5
Potter -----	12,173.20	1,319.70	13,492.90	6
Schuylkill -----	6,241.30	844.10	7,085.40	8
Snyder -----	—	1,527.40	1,527.40	3
Somerset -----	11,204.50	808.10	12,012.60	7
Sullivan -----	41,204.00	3,191.70	44,395.70	7
Susquehanna -----	7,917.65	1,127.35	9,045.00	7
Tioga -----	8,200.72	566.10	8,766.82	5
Union -----	—	295.70	295.70	1
Venango -----	15,862.78	179.40	16,042.18	11
Warren -----	26,274.41	2,251.20	28,555.61	6
Washington -----	2,309.50	666.10	2,975.60	2
Wayne -----	10,250.30	409.30	10,689.60	4
Westmoreland -----	7,700.80	—	7,700.80	2
Wyoming -----	24,844.20	848.40	25,692.60	3
York -----	760.80	563.30	1,324.10	2
Totals—61 counties -----	636,680.88	63,625.52	700,306.40	342

TABLE No. 8. STATE GAME LANDS AND GAME FARMS—FIXED CHARGES PAID IN LIEU OF TAXES—YEARS 1940 AND 1941
(May 31, 1942)

County	County Treasurer	Treasurer of Board of Township School Directors	Treasurer of Board of Township Road Supervisors	Totals	Number of Townships Receiving Payments
Allegheny -----	\$0.66	\$1.32	\$1.32	\$3.30	1
Armstrong -----	48.34	96.68	96.68	241.70	3
Beaver -----	6.94	17.21	13.88	38.03	3
Bedford -----	691.81	1,386.82	1,383.65	3,462.28	15
Berks -----	130.30	263.84	259.48	653.62	10
Blair -----	246.99	493.94	493.94	1,234.87	7
Bradford -----	685.92	1,407.42	1,407.42	3,500.76	11
Bucks -----	50.68	101.47	101.39	253.54	5
Butler -----	46.73	93.93	93.45	234.11	4
Cambria -----	230.59	461.26	461.26	1,153.11	6
Cameron -----	251.96	503.92	503.92	1,259.80	1
Carbon -----	110.14	220.32	220.32	550.78	2
Centre -----	487.91	975.73	975.73	2,439.37	9
Chester -----	18.12	36.55	36.55	91.22	1
Clarion -----	241.28	482.62	482.62	1,206.52	8
Clearfield -----	446.60	893.22	893.22	2,233.04	12
Clinton -----	211.42	422.86	422.86	1,057.14	2
Columbia -----	233.80	485.46	485.46	1,204.72	8
Crawford -----	143.49	295.32	285.93	724.74	8
Cumberland -----	8.37	33.48	16.74	58.59	3
Elk -----	932.45	1,864.90	1,864.90	4,662.25	7
Erie -----	108.49	216.88	216.88	542.25	9
Fayette -----	204.52	409.04	409.04	1,022.60	4
Forest -----	141.14	282.28	282.28	705.70	2
Franklin -----	139.34	278.66	278.66	696.66	5
Fulton -----	271.00	542.00	542.00	1,355.00	7
Greene -----	10.45	20.90	20.90	52.25	1
Huntingdon -----	345.94	691.83	691.83	1,729.60	16
Indiana -----	72.43	144.86	144.86	362.15	3
Jefferson -----	452.62	905.26	905.26	2,263.14	7
Juniata -----	130.31	270.78	273.14	674.23	6
Lackawanna -----	69.47	138.93	138.93	347.33	3
Laneaster -----	99.06	199.34	199.34	498.34	5
Lawrence -----	25.27	52.44	52.44	130.15	5
Lebanon -----	104.93	209.87	209.87	524.67	4
Luzerne -----	345.88	691.74	691.74	1,729.36	7
Lycoming -----	687.88	1,376.69	1,376.69	3,441.26	11
McCean -----	412.68	825.34	825.34	2,063.36	3
Mercer -----	16.92	33.84	33.84	84.60	1
Mifflin -----	41.72	83.38	83.38	208.48	4
Monroe -----	165.92	331.82	331.82	829.56	5
Montgomery -----	6.56	13.12	13.12	32.80	1
Montour -----	4.56	9.10	9.10	22.76	1
Northampton -----	16.82	33.64	33.64	84.10	1
Northumberland -----	132.30	264.62	264.62	661.54	7
Perry -----	82.47	179.03	164.94	426.44	4
Pike -----	47.62	95.26	95.26	238.14	3
Potter -----	243.56	487.08	487.08	1,217.72	6
Schuylkill -----	124.05	250.42	250.42	624.89	8
Somerset -----	228.71	457.40	457.40	1,143.51	7
Sullivan -----	834.76	1,669.57	1,678.63	4,182.96	6
Susquehanna -----	169.88	342.31	339.77	851.96	7
Tioga -----	171.00	349.20	349.20	869.40	5
Venango -----	317.64	635.28	635.28	1,588.20	11
Warren -----	539.18	1,081.31	1,078.38	2,698.77	6
Washington -----	46.20	92.38	92.38	230.96	2
Wayne -----	200.49	404.73	400.96	1,006.18	4
Westmoreland -----	154.02	308.02	308.02	770.06	2
Wyoming -----	496.88	993.78	993.78	2,484.44	4
York -----	15.22	30.42	30.42	76.06	2
Totals—60 counties -----	\$12,902.99	\$25,940.82	\$25,891.36	\$64,735.17	321

TABLE No. 9. PRIMARY STATE GAME REFUGES LOCATED ON STATE GAME LANDS
 (May 31, 1942)
 (The serial number designating State game lands likewise applies to refuges located thereon)

Serial Number	Managerial Group Number	Location		Year Refuge Established	Acreage in Refuge
		County	Township		
12	C-2	Bradford	Leroy-Barclay	1915	2,106
13-A	C-6	Sullivan	Davidson	1915	3,027
13-B	C-6	Sullivan	Colley	1936	308
14-A	E-5	Cameron	Shippen	1915	1,000
14-B	E-5	Cameron	Shippen	1933	209
14-C	E-5	Cameron	Shippen	1936	400
24	F-6	Forest	Green	1918	1,060
25	E-2	Elk	Jones	1920	2,096
26-A	G-1	Bedford	Union-Greenfield	1921	1,060
26-B	G-1	Bedford-Cambria	Union-Summerhill	1934	206
28-A	E-6	Elk-Forest	Spring Creek-Highland-Jenks	1920	1,490
28-B	E-6	Elk	Millstone	1940	370
29-A	F-4	Warren	Watson-Cherry Grove	1921	1,000
29-B	F-4	Warren	Watson-Pleasant	1940	412
30-A	E-3	McKean	Norwich	1925	1,843
30-B	E-3	McKean	Norwich	1936	334
31	E-6	Jefferson	McCalmont-Oliver	1923	541
33-A	E-10	Centre	Rush	1925	1,530
33-B	E-10	Centre	Rush	1938	183
33-C	E-10	Centre	Rush	1938	110
33-D	E-10	Centre	Rush	1938	30
33-E	E-10	Centre	Taylor-Worth-Rush	1939	70
33-F	E-10	Centre	Rush	1939	100
34	E-8	Clearfield-Elk	Girard-Benezette	1925	2,068
35-A	B-4	Susquehanna	Great Bend	1926	368
35-B	B-4	Susquehanna	Great Bend	1936	50
35-C	B-4	Susquehanna	Great Bend	1940	174
35-D	B-4	Susquehanna	Great Bend	1940	185
36-A	C-2	Bradford	Barclay	1932	180
36-B	C-2	Bradford	Monroe-Overton	1932	265
37	C-1	Tioga	Middlebury-Richmond	1932	334
39	F-5	Venango	Mineral-Victory	1931	1,008
40	B-1	Carbon	Kidder	1932	311
41-A	D-5	Bedford	Bloomfield	1935	405
41-B	D-5	Bedford	Bloomfield	1937	100
42	G-2	Westmoreland	St. Clair	1926	765
43	A-1	Chester	Warwick	1934	200
44-A	E-6	Elk	Ridgway	1925	1,045
44-B	E-6	Elk	Ridgway	1926	525
45	F-5	Venango	Cranberry	1932	289
46	A-1	Lancaster	Clay	1932	210
47	F-5	Venango	President	1932	375
48	D-7	Bedford	Londonderry	1930	391
49	D-8	Bedford-Fulton	Monroe-Union	1930	495
50	G-3	Somerset	Black-Somerset	1935	398
51-A	G-4	Fayette	Dunbar	1933	727
51-B	G-4	Fayette	Dunbar	1933	317
52	A-1	Lancaster	Brecknock-Caernarvon	1932	195
53	D-8	Fulton	Ayr	1934	407
54-A	E-6	Jefferson	Polk-Snyder	1932	580
54-B	E-6	Jefferson	Polk	1929	800
55	C-7	Columbia	Briar-Creek	1925	261
56-A	A-3	Bucks	Tinicum	1919	219
56-B	A-3	Bucks	Bridgeton-Nockamixon	1919	260
57-A	B-3	Wyoming	Noxen-Forkston	1934	682
57-B	B-3	Wyoming	Forkston	1933	325
57-C	B-3	Wyoming	Forkston-West Branch	1933	475
57-D	B-3	Wyoming	Noxen	1938	144
58-A	C-7	Columbia	Beaver	1925	447
58-B	C-7	Columbia	Main	1932	367
59-A	E-1	Potter	Pleasant Valley	1933	841
60	E-10	Centre	Rush-Taylor	1938	392
61-A	E-1	McKean	Liberty	1933	548
63-A	F-6	Clarion	Elk	1932	322
63-B	F-6	Clarion	Elk	1935	101
64	E-4	Potter	Pike	1934	1,008
65	D-8	Fulton	Brush Creek	1932	625
67	D-6	Huntingdon	Carbon-Todd	1934	185
68-A	C-3	Lycoming	Brown	1932	340
68-B	C-3	Lycoming	Brown	1938	49

TABLE No. 9. PRIMARY STATE GAME REFUGES LOCATED ON STATE GAME LANDS

—Continued

(May 31, 1942)

(The serial number designating State game lands likewise applies to refuges located thereon)

Serial Number	Managerial Group Number	Location		Year Refuge Established	Acreage in Refuge
		County	Township		
68-C	C-3	Lycoming	Brown	1938	55
69-A	F-2	Crawford	Troy-Randolph	1933	135
69-B	F-2	Crawford	Troy	1940	38
70-A	B-4	Wayne	Scott	1932	228
70-B	B-4	Wayne	Scott	1940	116
71	D-6	Huntingdon	Union	1925	467
72	F-6	Clarion	Highland-Paint	1926	510
73-A	D-5	Bedford	South Woodbury	1927	392
73-B	D-5	Bedford	Woodbury	1934	565
73-C	D-5	Huntingdon	Lincoln	1934	400
73-D	D-5	Blair	Huston	1934	358
73-E	D-5	Blair	North Woodbury	1934	303
73-F	D-5	Huntingdon	Hopewell	1936	252
73-G	D-5	Bedford	Liberty	1936	390
74	F-6	Clarion	Clarion	1941	100
75-A	C-4	Lycoming	Pine	1934	493
75-B	C-4	Lycoming	Pine	1934	533
75-C	C-4	Lycoming	Pine	1934	336
76	D-9	Franklin	Letterkenny	1925	471
77	E-7	Clearfield	Sandy	1936	134
78	E-7	Clearfield	Graham	1925	198
79	G-1	Cambria	Blacklick	1933	300
80-A	A-2	Lebanon	Bethel	1925	315
80-B	A-2	Berks	Bethel	1939	20
80-C	A-2	Shuylkill	Washington	1939	36
81-A	D-6	Huntingdon	Springfield	1925	198
81-B	D-6	Huntingdon	Springfield	1934	100
82	G-3	Somerset	Northampton-Larimer	1933	243
83-A	A-1	York	Lower Chanceford	1937	40
83-B	A-1	York	Lower Chanceford	1937	41
84-A	C-7	Northumberland	East Cameron	1926	175
84-B	C-7	Northumberland	West Cameron	1934	248
85	F-2	Crawford	Rockdale	1935	141
86-A	F-4	Warren	Deerfield	1938	65
86-B	F-4	Warren	Deerfield	1938	160
87	E-7	Clearfield	Bell	1936	248
88	D-4	Perry	Madison	1934	241
89-A	E-9	Clinton	Gallagher	1937	345
89-B	E-9	Clinton	Gallagher	1941	460
91-A	B-1	Luzerne	Bear Creek	1936	367
92	E-11	Centre	Howard	1934	460
93	E-7	Clearfield	Huston	1924	800
95-A	F-7	Butler	Washington	1936	47
95-B	F-7	Butler	Washington	1936	30
95-C	F-7	Butler	Washington	1936	43
95-D	F-7	Butler	Washington	1936	23
95-E	F-7	Butler	Washington	1939	16
95-F	F-7	Butler	Venango	1939	16
95-G	F-7	Butler	Washington	1941	20
96	F-5	Venango	Plum	1937	94
97-A	D-7	Bedford	Snake Spring	1934	345
97-B	D-7	Bedford	Monroe	1934	338
97-C	D-7	Bedford	Monroe	1937	397
97-D	D-7	Bedford	Monroe	1937	373
98-A	E-10	Clearfield	Boggs	1938	150
98-B	E-10	Clearfield	Boggs	1938	30
99-A	D-6	Huntingdon	Clay	1935	575
99-B	D-6	Huntingdon	Cromwell	1941	265
100	E-9	Centre	Burnside	1934	295
101-A	F-1	Erie	Conneaut	1937	85
101-B	F-1	Crawford	Beaver	1940	40
102	F-1	Erie	Union	1938	20
103	E-10	Centre	Union	1937	180
105		Armstrong	Bradys Bend	1935	150
106-A	A-2	Berks	Albany	1937	88
106-B	A-2	Shuylkill	E. Brunswick	1939	100
106-C	A-2	Shuylkill	E. Brunswick	1942	6
106-D	A-2	Shuylkill	E. Brunswick	1942	3
107	D-3	Juniata	Fermanagh	1935	530
108-A	G-1	Cambria	Chest	1937	125

TABLE No. 9. PRIMARY STATE GAME REFUGES LOCATED ON STATE GAME LANDS

—Concluded

(May 31, 1942)

(The serial number designating State game lands likewise applies to refuges located thereon)

Serial Number	Managerial Group Number	Location		Year Refuge Established	Acreage in Refuge
		County	Township		
109-A	F-1	Erie	Greene	1938	27
110-A	A-2	Berks	Upper Tulpehocken	1937	175
110-B	A-2	Berks	Upper Bern	1937	36
110-C	A-2	Berks	Upper Tulpehocken	1939	53
111	G-3	Somerset	Lower Turkeyfoot	1936	468
112	D-1	Huntingdon	Henderson	1936	216
113	D-3	Mifflin	Oliver	1936	54
117		Washington	Smith-Hanover	1937	130
119-A	B-1	Luzerne	Dennison	1940	175
119-B	B-1	Luzerne	Dennison-Bear Creek	1940	165
120-A	E-7	Clearfield	Chest	1936	362
120-B	E-7	Clearfield	Chest	1939	265
121	D-6	Huntingdon	Wood-Todd	1933	134
123	C-2	Bradford	South Creek	1936	94
128-A	D-8	Fulton	Bethel-Union	1940	275
132		Schuylkill	Hegins	1941	36
134	C-5	Lycoming	Plunketts Creek	1937	173
136-A	A-1	Lancaster	Colerain	1937	14
136-B	A-1	Lancaster	Colerain	1937	4
137-A		Armstrong	Mahoning	1938	69
137-B		Armstrong	Mahoning	1941	37
140	B-4	Susquehanna	Middletown	1940	65
144	F-2	Crawford	Sparta	1940	9
145-A	A-1	Lebanon	South Londonderry	1938	155
145-B	A-1	Lebanon	South Londonderry	1938	25
145-C	A-1	Lebanon	South Londonderry	1938	10
145-D	A-1	Lebanon	South Londonderry	1939	14
147	D-5	Blair	Frankstown	1940	270
148	F-7	Lawrence	Big Beaver	1938	24
150-A	F-7	Lawrence	Pulaski	1938	35
150-B	F-7	Lawrence	Pulaski	1941	20
151-A	F-7	Lawrence	Plain Grove	1938	14
151-B	F-7	Lawrence	Plain Grove	1941	20
152	F-2	Crawford	Cussewago	1940	27
153		Indiana	Wheatfield	1940	157
154-A	F-1	Erie	Wayne	1940	29
154-B	F-1	Erie	Wayne	1940	42
154-C	F-1	Erie	Wayne	1940	25
155	F-1	Erie	Venango	1940	22
156-A	A-1	Lancaster	Penn	1941	125
156-B	A-1	Lancaster	Penn	1941	110
159-A	B-4	Wayne	Lebanon	1939	220
159-B	B-4	Wayne	Lebanon	1939	150
159-C	B-4	Wayne	Dyberry	1939	215
160		Schuylkill	Washington	1941	30
161-A	F-1	Erie	Greene-Waterford	1940	32
161-B	F-1	Erie	Greene	1940	11
163	F-1	Erie	Greenfield	1940	40
164-A	F-7	Butler	Donegal	1940	30
164-B	F-7	Butler	Donegal-Clearfield	1940	50
169-A	D-10	Cumberland	Upper Mifflin	1940	32
169-B	D-10	Cumberland	Upper Mifflin	1941	37
170	D-4	Perry-Cumberland	Rye-Spring	1941	220
172	C-2	Bradford	Terry-Walnut	1940	75
175-A	B-4	Susquehanna	New Milford	1941	56
175-B	B-4	Susquehanna	New Milford	1942	35
176	E-10	Centre	Patton	1941	100
179-A		Greene	Jackson	1941	30
179-B		Greene	Jackson	1941	30
179-C		Greene	Jackson	1941	30
179-D		Greene	Jackson	1941	10
181	A-1	York	Lower Chanceford	1941	117
187	D-1	Luzerne	Foster	1940	150
203		Totals			61,964



Pennsylvania was the first State to protect the black bear in 1905; in 1925 cubs were given protection. Since then Pennsylvania hunters have probably enjoyed more and better black bear hunting than most hunters in other states and the sport is continually increasing in popularity.

Photo by C. Gordon Kriebel

The Game Commission has encouraged the use of firearms by young men and boys under proper supervision of older sportsmen, and as a result of these associations the younger element has proved its ability in the field as the picture opposite clearly shows.



TABLE No. 10. PRIMARY STATE GAME REFUGES LOCATED ON PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS OTHER THAN STATE GAME LANDS
(May 31, 1942)

Primary Refuge Number	Man- agerial Group Number	County	Location of Refuge		Designation of Lands	Year Estab- lished	Averege in Refuge
			Township				
501-A	E-9	Clinton	Noyes and Beech Creek		Sprout State Forest	1905	1,768
501-B	E-9	Clinton	Noyes and Beech Creek		Sprout State Forest	1936	567
501-C	E-9	Centre	Burnside		Sprout State Forest	1938	310
502-A	E-7	Clearfield	Pine		Moshannon State Forest	1906	1,578
503-A	D-10	Franklin	Quincy		Mont Alto State Forest	1906	485
503-B	D-10	Franklin	Quincy		Mont Alto State Forest	1935	520
503-C	D-10	Adams	Hamiltonian		Mont Alto State Forest	1935	270
503-D	D-10	Franklin	Gulford		Mont Alto State Forest	1935	215
503-E	D-10	Franklin	Gulford		Mont Alto State Forest	1935	178
503-F	D-10	Franklin	Greene		Michaux State Forest	1936	172
503-G	D-10	Cumberland-Adams	Southampton-Franklin		Tuscarora State Forest	1936	234
504-A	D-4	Perry	Toboyne		Tuscarora State Forest	1911	784
504-B	D-4	Perry	Toboyne		Tuscarora State Forest	1934	299
504-C	D-4	Perry	Toboyne		Tuscarora State Forest	1934	213
504-D	D-4	Perry	Toboyne		Tuscarora State Forest	1934	195
504-E	D-4	Perry	Toboyne		Tuscarora State Forest	1934	270
504-F	D-4	Perry	Tyrone		Tuscarora State Forest	1934	275
504-G	D-4	Westmoreland	Mifflin-Toboyne		Tuscarora State Forest	1934	373
505-B	G-2	Somerset	Cook		Forbes State Forest	1911	1,740
507-A	C-3	Lycoming-Chilton-Potter	Jefferson		Forbes State Forest	1925	141
508	C-5	Lycoming	Brown-Chapman-Stewardson		Tidlaghton State Forest	1915	1,530
509-A	D-1	Huntingdon	Plunkett's Creek		Tidlaghton State Forest	1915	1,785
509-B	D-1	Huntingdon	Jackson		Logan State Forest	1915	2,646
509-C	D-1	Huntingdon	Jackson		Logan State Forest	1934	203
509-D	D-1	Huntingdon	Jackson		Logan State Forest	1934	252
509-E	D-1	Huntingdon	Jackson-Miller		Logan State Forest	1934	223
509-F	D-1	Huntingdon	Jackson-Miller		Logan State Forest	1934	327
510	F-3	Centre	Harris		Logan State Forest	1934	250
511-A	B-1	Lackawanna	Lehigh		Logan State Forest	1935	222
511-B	B-1	Franklin-Fulton	Metal-Todd		Pymatuning Dam (Watertow and Upland Game)	1935	3,670
512-A	D-9	Fulton	Todd		Lackawanna State Forest	1915	422
512-B	D-9	Franklin	Letterkenny		Buchanan State Forest and P. R. R.	1924	375
512-C	D-9	Cameron	Grove		Buchanan State Forest	1934	189
513-A	E-5	Snyder	Beaver		Simennahading State Forest	1924	127
514-B	C-8	Potter	Summit		Bald Eagle State Forest	1924	1,868
515-A	E-4	Franklin	Homer		Susquehannock State Forest	1916	666
515-B	E-4	Potter	Ulysses		Susquehannock State Forest	1925	425
515-C	E-4	Potter	Ulysses		Susquehannock State Forest	1936	303
515-D	E-4	Potter	Shippen		Tioga State Forest	1941	95
516-A	D-1	Tioga	Elk		Tioga State Forest	1916	3,970
516-B	D-1	Tioga	Gaines-Clymer		Tioga State Forest	1926	292
516-C	E-3	Tioga	Portage-Portage		Elk State Forest	1926	211
517	E-3	Tioga	Porter-Cameron		Elk State Forest	1916	2,802
518-A	D-3	Mifflin-Juniata	Brattion-Tuscarora		Rothrock State Forest	1916	2,900

TABLE No. 10. PRIMARY STATE GAME REFUGES LOCATED ON PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS OTHER THAN STATE GAME LANDS—Concluded
(May 31, 1942)

Primary Refuge Number	Man- agerial Group Number	Location of Refuge		Designation of Lands	Year Estab- lished	Acreage in Refuge
		County	Township			
518-B	D-3	Juniata -----	Lack -----	Rothrock State Forest -	1926	173
518-C	D-3	Mifflin -----	Wayne -----	Rothrock State Forest -	1925	156
519	F-4	Forest -----	Jenks -----	Allegheny National Forest -	1937	1,016
520	D-7	Bedford -----	Colerain-Southampton	Buchanan State Forest -	1917	1,998
521		Darlington -----	Jackson -----	Weiser State Forest -	1918	1,245
522-A	C-8	Union-Oentre -----	Hartley-Haines -----	Bald Eagle State Forest -	1918	1,108
522-B	C-8	Union -----	W. Buffalo-Lewis -----	Bald Eagle State Forest -	1934	241
522-C	C-8	Union -----	White Deer-West Buffalo -----	Bald Eagle State Forest -	1934	658
522-D	C-8	Union -----	Hartley -----	Bald Eagle State Forest -	1934	667
522-E	C-8	Lycoming -----	Limestone-Washington -----	Tiadaghton State Forest -	1934	670
522-F	C-8	Union -----	Hartley -----	Bald Eagle State Forest -	1938	238
523	D-6	Huntingdon -----	Penn-Union-Cass -----	Rothrock State Forest -	1918	1,896
524	E-8	Cameron -----	Gilson -----	Sinnemahoning State Forest -	1925	653
525-A	B-2	Pike -----	Blooming Grove -----	Delaware State Forest -	1926	330
525-B	B-2	Pike -----	Westfall -----	Delaware State Forest -	1927	130
526-A	E-11	Clinton -----	Porter -----	Delaware State Forest -	1925	210
526-B	E-11	Clinton -----	Greene -----	Bald Eagle State Forest -	1925	472
527-A	D-10	Cumberland -----	Wayne -----	Tiadaghton State Forest -	1934	231
527-B	D-10	Cumberland -----	Cooke -----	Michaux State Forest -	1936	413
527-C	D-10	Cumberland -----	Dickinson -----	Michaux State Forest -	1936	398
527-D	D-10	Cumberland -----	Cooke -----	Michaux State Forest -	1936	185
527-E	D-10	Cumberland -----	Cooke -----	Michaux State Forest -	1936	115
527-G	D-10	Cumberland -----	Southampton -----	Michaux State Forest -	1941	146
528-A	D-1	Mifflin -----	Menallen -----	Penn State Forest -	1936	187
528-B	D-1	Mifflin -----	Armagh -----	Penn State Forest -	1934	142
528-C	D-1	Mifflin -----	Armagh -----	Penn State Forest -	1934	79
529	D-8	Fulton-Bedford -----	Union-Monroe -----	Buelman State Forest -	1934	214
530	G-3	Somerset -----	Addison -----	Forbes State Forest -	1934	186
*531-A	B-2	Monroe -----	Coobaugh -----	Tobynanna Military Reservation -	1934	744
*531-B	B-2	Monroe -----	Coobaugh -----	Tobynanna Military Reservation -	1938	630
*531-C	B-2	Monroe -----	Coobaugh -----	Tobynanna Military Reservation -	1938	230
532-A	D-2	Huntingdon -----	Logan-West -----	Logan State Forest -	1938	360
532-B	D-2	Huntingdon -----	Porter -----	Logan State Forest -	1921	1,393
532-C	D-2	Huntingdon -----	West -----	Logan State Forest -	1934	261
532-D	D-2	Huntingdon -----	West -----	Logan State Forest -	1934	225
532-E	D-2	Huntingdon -----	Barre -----	Logan State Forest -	1934	345
533	C-6	Sullivan -----	Forks-Shrewsbury -----	Wyoming State Forest -	1934	196
534	A-3	Bucks -----	Middleton and Bristol Boroughs -----	State Fish Commission -	1936	814
535		Fulton -----	Wells-Taylor -----	Buchanan State Forest -	1940	26
			Total -----		1940	172
						60,437

* Total leased from the U. S. War Department in Monroe and Wayne Counties, 19,455 acres.

NOTE: In all instances only a portion of the publicly owned lands are used for refuges; the remaining and much larger proportion is open to public hunting.

TABLE No. 11. AUXILIARY STATE GAME REFUGE PROJECTS (GENERAL CLASSIFICATION)
(May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Lessor	Acreage		
				In Refuge	Open to Hunting	Total Leased
19	Cambria	Reade	J. H. Hommer Estate	330	670	1,000
20	Wayne	Paupack	Scranton Council Boy Scouts	440	—	440
21	Clearfield	Boggs	Harrison-Walker Ref. Co.	380	1,504	1,884
22	McKean	Keating	Smethport Water Co.	400	1,519	1,919
49	Berks	Albany, Windsor	Boro. of Hamburg	315	1,965	2,280
50	Butler	Center	Blain, Sumney, et al.	211	309	520
55	Monroe, Northampton	Hamilton, Plainfield, Ross	Blue Mt. Consol. Water Co.	152	2,848	3,000
57	Clearfield	Girard	Paul, Rebecca, Alta, Smith	111	450	561
61	Jefferson	Pine Creek	Kane Brick & Tile Co.	100	1,000	1,100
65	Luzerne	Conyngham	Elon, J. Q. Creveling, G. Marke, Jr.	290	91	381
67	Cambria	Jackson	Bethlehem Steel Prod. Co.	343	1,376	1,719
71	Butter	Allegheny	Elon, Robt. R. Lewis	405	420	825
73	Indiana	Bush Valley	General Coal Corp.	180	615	795
74	Luzerne	Buck	Laura R., L. R. Stull	226	774	1,200
75	Snyder	West Beaver	William P. Woods	260	89	289
77	Montour	Anthony	D. R. Rishel	100	62	162
78	Blair	Taylor	Roaring Springs Boro.	298	912	1,210
82	Cameron	Portage	Emporium Water Co.	990	2,010	3,000
92	Bedford	Hopewell	J. V. Besser, Luke Ritchey	467	773	1,240
95	Clearfield	Bigler	Ruffner, Kirk, et al.	330	10	340
96	Clarion	Red Bank	Wallowa Coal Co.	150	250	400
97	Cambria	Jackson	Clearfield Bit. Coal Corp. & Penna. Coal & Coke Co.	100	1,200	1,300
98	Venango	Sandy Creek	Polk State School	200	500	700
99	Berks	Ontelaunee, Maiden Creek, Perry, Richmonnd	City of Reading	2,692	—	2,692
100	Berks	Ruscombmanor	Boro. of Fleetwood	122	—	122
101	Centre	Houston, Patton	J. H. Turner, P. B. Meek	170	359	529
102	Montour	Anthony	James L. Brannen	40	69	109
103	Montour	Anthony	Geo. F. Johnson	50	135	185
104	Montour	Derry	Edward Geringer	32	78	110
105	Schuylkill	Pine Grove	John Wennerick, J. M. Zerbe Estate	55	113	168
106	Huntingdon	Logan, Oneida	Ge. Stuppes, H. C. Fritz, Trustees	140	1,319	1,459
107	Huntingdon	Penn	H. B. Moyer, E. D. Grove	180	162	342
109	Blair	Antis	W. S. Bell	300	1,300	1,600
110	Columbia	Cleveland	Petro, Leiby, Harry Carl	46	205	251

TABLE No. 11. AUXILIARY STATE GAME REFUGE PROJECTS (GENERAL CLASSIFICATION)—Concluded
 (May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Lessor	Acreage		
				In Refuge	Open to Hunting	Total Leased
111	Erie	Northeast	Boro. of Northeast	25	215	240
112	Columbia	Roaring Creek	Honek, Cherrington et al.	37	348	385
113	Bedford	Bedford	Bedford Water Com., F. L. Arnold	172	259	431
114	Blair	Antis	Blair County Game, Fish and Forestry Association	100	328	428
115	Northumberland	West Chillisquaque	Carol C. and Sarah Clemens	16	479	500
116		Franklin	M. J. Grimes	5	284	322
117	Columbia	Center	L. P. Moore	8	73	119
		Walker, Miles	Whitmer-Steel Company	300	3,760	4,000
		Pine Creek, Gallitzin	Chatham Water Company	600	4,000	4,600
		Slippery Rock	Pennsylvania Power Company	36	693	848
118	Columbia	AYT	Büterbauch, Black & Unger	42	42	
119	Centre	Center	Walter J. Harris et ux.	104	284	388
120	Clinton	Lower Augusta	Daniel K. Renn	18	91	124
121	Lawrence	Kidder	Lehigh City Council Girl Scouts	15	—	
		Union, East Buffalo	Clair Groover	40	120	160
		Point	Erwin Bottieher	400	—	400
		Lower Mahanoy	David E. Whalen	50	250	300
		Lower Augusta	George A. Riland	50	65	115
		Jackson	E. C. Mottram	30	70	100
		Upper Augusta	Wm. C. Rhinehart	33	67	101
		Logan	P. C. Snyder, W. A. Sipes	33	68	101
		Half Moon	W. L. Miller, E. M. Hoffman	50	130	180
		Franklin	Frances Bates Knoehe & G. D. Rossman	25	205	255
		Union	Tom Sterling	25	261	286
		Washington	Willis G. Dell	44	473	653
		Benzinger	Emma E. Baker	225	122	166
		Salem	F. J. Marshall and D. F. Buggy	20	1,065	1,290
		French Creek	Geo. W. Gordon	100	148	168
		Allegheny-Juniata	Jos. Liotta	35	200	300
			Thos. McNeal	100	210	310
				250	1,070	1,320
141	Somerset	Totals		13,885	38,464	52,349
64						

TABLE No. 12. COOPERATIVE FARM-GAME PROJECT AREAS
(May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Number of Farms	Acreage Closed to Hunting		Acreage Open to Hunting	Total Acreage in Project
				Safety Zones	Refuges		
1	Chester	East and West Nottingham, Lower Oxford	9	273	68.7	505.5	847.2
2	Chester	Elk, East Nottingham	19	310	146.5	1,010.9	1,467.4
3	Bucks	Noekamixon, Haycock, Springfield	20	286	73.0	551.6	910.6
4	Montgomery	Fraemeonia, Salford	87	1,587	106.5	2,250.0	3,973.5
5	Washington	East and West Pike, Fallowfield	43	1,360	128.0	2,344.1	3,772.1
6	Washington	West Bethlehem	17	417	108.0	955.0	1,540.0
7	Bucks	Milford	16	228	61.0	484.0	773.0
8	Bucks	Ranscombmanor, Alsace	12	228	71.0	418.0	717.0
9	Bucks-Lehigh	Albany, Lynn	28	541	178.0	2,433.0	3,152.0
10	Montgomery	Skippack	30	471	82.0	646.0	1,199.0
11	Montgomery	Upper Hanover, New Hanover, Marlboro	84	1,176	256.0	2,569.0	4,001.0
12	Montgomery	Lower Pottsgrove, New Hanover	50	828	176.0	1,637.0	2,641.0
13	Greene	Morgan	18	450	144.0	1,609.0	2,203.0
14	Greene	Dunkard	23	418	106.0	1,193.0	1,717.0
15	Westmoreland	Derry	10	144	96.0	698.0	938.0
16	Derks	Perry	19	491	57.0	1,712.3	2,260.3
17	Bucks	Maxatawny	33	787	268.0	2,771.6	3,826.6
18	Montgomery	Skippack, Lower Providence	15	325	38.0	470.5	833.5
19	Fayette	Georges, Nicholson	26	543	49.0	1,148.4	1,740.4
20	Fayette	Lower Tyrone, Perry, South Huntingdon	4	115	235.0	2,110.5	2,478.5
21	Westmoreland	North Bethlehem	10	187	55.0	574.5	816.5
22	Washington	Bethel, Jaekson	40	724	124.0	2,680.8	3,528.8
23	Lebanon	Allegheny, Lower Burrell	23	406	72.0	1,368.0	1,836.0
24	Westmoreland	Valley	6	96	41.0	445.0	582.0
25	Armstrong	Kittanning	11	208	135.0	954.0	1,297.0
26	Montgomery	Limerick	10	151	40.0	511.0	702.0
27	Montgomery	Moon, Robinson	15	306	105.0	779.3	1,190.3
28	Allegheny	Colerain, East Drumore	30	785	167.0	2,797.9	3,749.9
29	Lancaster	Union, Mahoning	11	142	64.0	378.0	584.0
30	Lawrence	Bullskin, Connellsburg	14	250	74.0	736.0	1,060.0
31	Fayette	East Cocalico	27	370	19.0	960.8	1,349.8
32	Lancaster	Springhill	8	168	69.0	292.0	529.0
33	Fayette	Kiskiminetas	27	895	267.0	2,826.0	3,968.0
34	Armstrong	Kayne	22	413	186.0	1,552.0	2,121.0
35	Indiana	West Mahoning	27	637	225.0	2,608.0	3,470.0
36	Indiana	North Buffalo	12	222	61.0	656.0	939.0
37	Indiana	Londonderry	35	531	88.0	1,947.2	2,566.2
38	Indiana	Dauphin	18	321	67.0	1,501.0	1,889.0
39	Armstrong	Armstrong	33	766	64.0	2,379.0	3,299.0
40	Dauphin	Lancaster	43				

TABLE No. 12. COOPERATIVE FARM-GAME PROJECT AREAS—Concluded
 (May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Number of Farms	Average Closed to Hunting	Average Open to Hunting	Total Acreage in Project
				Safety Zones	Refuges	
44	Bucks	Bedminster, Tinicum, Haycock	60	918	176.0	2,427.5
45	Chester	Highland	19	363	58.0	1,318.0
46	Montgomery	Douglass, New Hanover	42	619	66.0	1,844.3
48	Butler	Cranberry	26	478	116.0	2,529.3
49	Westmoreland	Rostaver	19	374	29.0	2,394.0
50	Allentown	Collier	16	294	34.0	1,457.8
51	Armstrong	Gilpin	27	600	48.0	566.1
52	Dauphin	Lower Paxton	26	479	90.0	894.1
53	Lehigh	Upper and Lower Macungie	15	381	102.0	1,295.0
54	Northampton	Moore	27	598	107.0	1,220.0
56	Bucks, Lehigh	Springfield, Upper Saucon	56	814	54.0	1,220.1
58	Allegheny	Forward	17	193	26.0	722.7
59	Beaver	Marion, Franklin	15	303	61.0	911.7
60	Cumberland	E. Pennsboro, Hampden	21	345	60.6	640.5
61	Adams	Butler	32	665	82.0	1,410.0
62	Allegheny	Fawn	23	541	120.0	1,845.6
63	Adams	Union, Mt. Joy, Mt. Pleasant, Germany	35	690	63.0	2,667.0
64	Northampton	Allen, Lehigh	35	666	117.0	1,927.0
65	Cumberland	Middlesex	9	198	90.0	1,826.0
66	York	Conewago, Newberry	36	696	117.0	1,826.0
68	Berks	Marion, Heidelberg, North Heidelberg	12	293	83.0	1,220.0
69	Mercer	Wolf Creek, Worth	19	448	106.0	1,220.0
70	Westmoreland	N. Huntingdon	16	231	10.0	3,511.0
71	Chester	E. Coventry, E. Vincent	28	446	22.0	2,704.0
72	Erie	Girard	8	304	22.0	2,590.8
73	Erie	Springfield, Girard	44	696	78.0	2,590.8
75	York	Penn, Heidelberg, Manheim, West Manheim	41	658	119.0	2,590.8
76	Indiana, Armstrong	Plum Creek, Washington	16	808	75.0	2,590.8
77	Crawford	Bloomfield	13	236	45.0	2,590.8
78	York	East Hopewell	17	127	88.0	1,646.5
79	York	Lower Windsor	17	404	65.0	1,432.0
80	Butler	Fairview	7	694	50.0	1,432.0
81	Crawford	Summit, Hayfield	19	384	44.0	1,432.0
82	Crawford	Cambridge, Rockdale	12	228	56.0	1,432.0
83	Delaware	Ashton, Upper Chichester	4	99	85.0	1,432.0
84	Lawrence	Slippery Rock	14	300	15.0	1,432.0
85	Indiana	Conemaugh, Black Lick	3	193	8.5	1,432.0
		Totals	1,776	34,613	6,805.8	146,169.4

TABLE No. 13. STATE GAME PROPAGATION AREAS
(May 31, 1942)

Area Number	County	Township	Cooperating Landowners		Aero-age
A-1	Montgomery	Upper Hanover, Lower Hanover, Frederick, Marlboro, Green	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company Alice Bennett Jackson, Norristown Kiwanis Club	400	
A-2	Montgomery	Land Boro, Upper and Lower Frederick	Hanoover Municipal Water Works	280	
A-3	York	West Manheim	Old Forge Farm	825	
A-4	York	North Codorus	Harrisburg City Council	500	
A-5	Danville	Susquehanna	Willow Brook Farms, Fuller Estate	700	
A-6	Lehigh-Northampton	Hanover, East Allen	Nazareth Cement Company	440	
A-8	Northampton	Lower Nazareth	Bucks County Commissioners	165	
A-9	Bucks	Mt. Joy, W. Donegal	State Hospital for Crippled Children	700	
A-10	Lancaster	Springfield	W. H. and W. F. Witte	235	
A-11	Bucks	Newberry	John H. Bruaw, E. E. Bruner, Maggie Cassel	125	
A-12	York	Lehigh, Allen	and Cora Wertz	297	
A-13	Northampton	Windsor	Mary Immaculate Seminary	460	
A-14	York	Moore	Red Lion Water Company	100	
A-15	Northampton	Aston	Humphrey Frey	105	
A-17	Delaware		G. Wood, R. Wood, Dorothea Wood, R. D.	205	
A-18	Montgomery	Skipnack	Wood, Jr., and G. Schroeder	60	
A-19	Chester	Lower Oxford	James L. Boswell	101	
			Chester County Girl Scouts		
					5,698
			The Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives and		
			White Haven Sanitorium Association	280	
			H. W. Seaman's Estate	900	
			Philip L., Robert B., and Norman L. Davidson	401	
			Fred H. Nicholas, Mary E. Seproth	75	
			Sydney B. Carpenter, A. E. Snyder	216	
			Albert C. Faust, Mrs. Laura E. Whalen, Edith		
			Murphy	368	
			George B. Markle, Jr., J. Q. Creveling	100	
			A. F. Schirner	75	
			G. S. Stevens and S. Wallen	150	
			Fred Goeringer, Jr.	150	
			Bowmanstown Boro.	60	
			Dorothy G. Snyder	300	
			Katherine L. Dorflinger	190	
			M. E. Northrup, Earl Carpenter	145	
			Harry E. Heinback, Irwin C. Fidler	110	
			John H. Lane	200	
			Miss Sadie Smith	150	
			S. B. Carpenter, F. J. Clune	530	
			Mt. Pleasant		

TABLE No. 13. STATE GAME PROPAGATION AREAS—Continued
(May 31, 1942)

Area Number	County	Township	Cooperating Landowners	Acreage
B-27	Wayne	Dyberry, Bethany Boro.	Frank Bishop, Hortense S. Miller ----- E. A. Gallagher, J. K. Peek -----	800
B-28	Susquehanna	Lenox	H. W. Jeffers ----- Harry E. Young, Wilbur Ellis -----	491
B-29	Susquehanna	Harford	A. J. Sordoni ----- Izaak Walton League and F. B. Shay -----	360
B-31	Wyoming	Nicholson	John E. Hughes and Edwin Zimmerman -----	1,200
B-32	Luzerne-Wyoming	Noxen, Lake, Monroe	John E. Backert ----- Bethlehem Municipal Water Authority -----	130
B-33	Luzerne	Fairmount	Watters and Cuddeback ----- W. G. Slocom -----	100
B-34	Carbon	Mahoning	-----	500
B-35	Schuylkill	East Brunswick	-----	232
B-36	Carbon	Towamensing	-----	120
B-37	Pike	Westfall and Milford	-----	
B-38	Luzerne	Exeter	-----	
		Division total -----		8,558
29		Porter	Pine Creek Lime and Stone Company ----- C. W. Reigel, W. D. and M. C. Harner and	50
		Franklin	Clark Gift ----- Reading Bone Fertilizer Company -----	106
C-1	Lycoming	Franklin	F. C. Graybill ----- Wm. P. and Anna M. Fritz, Ephraim E. Dim-	160
C-4	Snyder	West Perry	mick ----- Jos. R. and Jane E. Geiger -----	100
C-5	Snyder	Sugarloaf	Ralph E. Kuster ----- Knob Mountain Spring Company -----	79
C-7	Columbia		Dalmatia Water Company ----- Doyle Pennington -----	230
C-8			H. M. Daugherty ----- J. W. Getty -----	100
C-9	Montour	Mayberry	Jesse Kelly, Lloyd Shook et al. ----- Homer Shultz -----	105
C-10	Columbia	Montour	Walter F. Clarks ----- H. L. Magee -----	110
C-11		Orange	-----	50
C-12	Northumberland	Lower Mahanoy	-----	423
C-13	Columbia	Benton	-----	55
C-14	Lycoming	Limestone	-----	50
C-15	Montour	West Hemlock	-----	50
C-16	Montour	Derry	-----	98
C-17	Montour	Upper Augusta	-----	50
C-18	Northumberland	Montour and Hemlock	-----	98
C-19	Columbia		-----	
		Division total -----		1,813
16		Fannett	A. H. Johnston, Wm. A. Worley, H. W.	
D-3	Franklin		Rosenberry and M. B. Stitt ----- Evits Creek Water Company -----	294
D-5	Bedford		G. E. Briner -----	200
D-6	Perry		Kuhn Estate -----	80
D-7	Adams			110
4		Division total -----		684

TABLE No. 13. STATE GAME PROPAGATION AREAS—Concluded
(May 31, 1942)

Area Number	County	Township	Cooperating Landowners		Acreage
E-1	Centre	Bennet	Western State Penitentiary	-----	6,818
E-2	Elk	Benzinger	Eben G. Russ	-----	500
E-3	Elk	Jay	Kerssey Mining Company	-----	300
E-4	Jefferson	Young	F. C. Haag	-----	113
E-5	Jefferson	Snyder	Irvin Miller, Stephen Strischock et al.	-----	607
E-6	Clinton	Leidy	H. V. Proctor	-----	139
E-7	Clinton	Leidy	C. W. Weeks and A. R. Pierson	-----	175
E-8	Jefferson	Clover	C. B. Smith	-----	288
E-9	Jefferson	Knox, Oliver	County Commissioners, A. E. Gailbraith, Kersey Mining Co.	-----	223
E-10	Jefferson	Winslow, Washington	Andrew Wheeler, S. M. McCright et al.	-----	478
E-11	Jefferson	Porter	Beverly Adams, L. J. Elkins	-----	140
E-12	Jefferson	Berry	P. L. Brown, S. S. Smith	-----	220
E-13	Jefferson	Bell, Gaskill	S. K. Murry, J. A. Harlan	-----	160
E-14	Clinton	Beech Creek	Jas. Wadsworth	-----	90
E-15	Clinton	Porter	Henry Kessinger	-----	106
		Division total			10,357
F-1	Venango	French Creek	City of Franklin	-----	137
F-2	Mercer	Hickory	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation	-----	206
F-3	Erie	Franklin	P. O. Howard, George Bumbeva et al.	-----	69
F-4	Erie	Green	Cassius M. Devis	-----	185
F-5	Erie	Harboreeck	M. B. Gunnison et al.	-----	80
F-6	Crawford	Cussewago	George Leonhart	-----	123
F-7	Clarion	Elk	Robert H. Elder	-----	102
F-8	Crawford	Woodcock	Nola M. Farming	-----	70
F-9	Mercer	Hempfield	Grenville Water Company	-----	208
F-10	Clarion	Beaver	L. H. Bowser and Knox Realty Company	-----	55
		Division total			1,235
10					
G-1	Allegheny	South Fayette	C. R. Garland, J. H. Frye	-----	201
G-2	Cambria	Barr	T. Lawrence Edwards, Jr., Sam L. Edwards	-----	166
G-3	Cambria	East Carroll	Dr. E. F. Arble	-----	100
G-4	Washington	East Pike Run	California State Teachers' College	-----	84
		Division total			551
4					
		Grand total			28,896

TABLE No. 14. SPECIAL WILDLIFE REFUGE PROJECTS
(May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Lessors	Sponsoring Organization		Total Area Leased
AW-1	York	Dover	Dover Fish and Game Association	1		223
AW-2	York	Dover	Dover Fish and Game Association	1		130
AW-3	York	Windsor	Snow Suit, Rod and Gun Club	1		98
AW-4	Montgomery	Upper Providence	Royersford Hunting and Fishing Association	2		203
AW-5	Northampton	Moore	Point Phillips Rod and Gun Club	1		120
AW-6	Bucks	Oley	Oley Valley Fish and Game Association	1		158
AW-7	Lebanon	North Annville	Steelstown Gunning Club	9		288
AW-8	York	Dover	Dover Fish and Game Association	1		130
AW-9	Dauphin	Lower Paxton	Harrisburg Hunters' and Anglers' Association	1		90
AW-10	Dauphin	Lower Paxton	Harrisburg Hunters' and Anglers' Association	1		53
AW-11	Lebanon	South Annville	Palmyra Sportsmen's Association	2		135
AW-12	Bucks	Brecknock	Mohnton Fish and Game Protective Association	4		176
AW-13	Bucks	Cumru	Mohnton Fish and Game Protective Association	3		148
AW-14	Bucks	Albany	Kempton Rod and Gun Club	1		208
AW-15	Lebanon	South Londonderry	Palmyra Sportsmen's Association	3		360
AW-16	York	Warrington	Dover Fish and Game Association	1		55
AW-17	York	North Codorus	Spring Grove Sportsmen's Club	4		303
AW-18	York	Dover	Snow Shoe Rod and Gun Club	1		83
AW-19	Lancaster	Elizabeth	Lititz Sportsmen's Association	5		513
				45		3,474
						5,000
						60
						370
						90
						310
						210
						237
						210
						200
						150
						200
						150
						150
						10
						90
						550
						427
						85
						300
						85
						214
						150
						200
						6,837
19	Totals			20		
BW-1	Schuylkill	New Castle	Frackville Game and Fish Association	1		
BW-2	Luzerne	Hazle	Stockton No. 7 Rod and Gun Club	1		
BW-3	Luzerne	Hazle	Weston Hunting Association	1		
BW-4	Schuylkill	Eldred	Pitman Unit of Tri-County Fish and Game Association	1		
BW-5	Schuylkill	Eldred	Pitman Unit of Tri-County Fish and Game Association	4		
BW-6	Luzerne	White Haven	Lehigh Conservation Club	2		
BW-7	Schuylkill	Hergins	Valley View Fish and Game Club	6		
BW-8	Lackawanna	Glenburn	Abington Rod and Gun Club	2		
BW-9	Schuylkill	Pine Grove	Pine Grove Fish and Game Protective Association	1		
BW-10	Schuylkill	Pine Grove	Pine Grove Fish and Game Protective Association	1		
10	Totals			20		
CW-1	Bradford	Canton	Canton Rod and Gun Club	2		
CW-2	Northumberland	Point	Northumberland Local Tri-County Sportsmen's Association	1		
CW-3	Bradford	Sheshequin	Towanda Gun Club	2		
CW-4	Bradford	Columbia	Troy Rod and Gun Club	2		
CW-5	Bradford	Columbia	Troy Rod and Gun Club	3		
CW-6	Lycoming	Clinton	Lycoming County Consolidated Sportsmen's Association	2		
CW-7	Bradford	Troy	Troy Rod and Gun Club	3		
CW-8	Northumberland	Washington	Tri-County Fish and Game Association	1		
CW-9	Sullivan	Cherry	Sullivan County Sportsmen's Association	2		
CW-10	Bradford	Wysox	Towanda Gun Club	1		
CW-11	Tioga	Grimes	Pine Creek Sportsmen's Club	1		

TABLE No. 14. SPECIAL WILDLIFE REFUGE PROJECTS—Continued
(May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Lessors	Sponsoring Organization		Total Area Leased
CW-12	Union	Gregg		Union County Sportsmen's Association		260
CW-13	Union	East Buffalo		Union County Sportsmen's Association		230
CW-14	Bradford	Wells		Troy Rod and Gun Club		690
CW-15	Bradford	West Burlington		Troy Rod and Gun Club		735
CW-16	Bradford	Granville		Troy Rod and Gun Club		345
CW-17	Columbia	Locust		Columbia County Rod and Gun Club		89
	Totals					4,610
DW-3	Perry	Buffalo		Susquehanna Sportsmen's Association		12
DW-4	Perry	Liverpool		Susquehanna Sportsmen's Association		680
DW-5	Juniata	Greenwood		Juniata County Sportsmen's Association		1,362
DW-6	Cumberland	Silver Spring		Mechanicsburg Sportsmen's Protective Association		183
DW-7	Cumberland	Monroe		Mechanicsburg Sportsmen's Protective Association		220
DW-8	Cumberland	Silver Spring		Mechanicsburg Sportsmen's Protective Association		209
DW-9	Blair	Antis		Belwood Sportsmen's Association		350
DW-10	Cumberland	South Middleton		Carlisle Fish and Game Association		746
DW-11	Perry	Marysville Boro.		Marysville Sportsmen's Association		200
	Totals					3,962
EW-1	Potter	Roulette		Roulette Fish and Game Club		7,000
EW-2	Potter	Sharon		Oswayo Valley Rod and Gun Club		601
EW-3	Centre	Gregg		Spring Mills Fish and Game Association		39
EW-4	Jefferson	Perry		Punxsutawney Sportsmen's Club		400
EW-5	Jefferson	Henderson		Henderson Township Outdoor Association		201
EW-6	Clearfield	Union		DuBois Gateway Sportsmen's Association		46
EW-7	Clearfield	Brady		Goodwill Sportsmen's Association		312
EW-8	Clearfield	Sandy		DuBois Gateway Sportsmen's Association		45
EW-9	Clearfield	Union		DuBois Gateway Sportsmen's Association		100
EW-10	Jefferson	Oliver		Punxsutawney Sportsmen's Club		235
EW-11	Erik	Horton		Horton Township Sportsmen's Club		620
EW-12	McKean	Wetmore		Kane Fish and Game Club		75
EW-13	McKean	Annn		Canoe Place Fish and Game Protective Association		300
EW-14	McKean	Liberty		Canoe Place Fish and Game Protective Association		119
EW-15	Potter	Summit		Black Forest Conservation Association		100
EW-16	Jefferson	Henderson		Big Run Outdoor Association		514
EW-17	Clearfield	Chest		Westover Sportsmen's Club		150
	Totals					43
FW-1	Warren	Triumph		Tidhouette Bucktails		10,857
FW-2	Butler	Jefferson		Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club		480
FW-3	Warren	Southwest		Tidhouette Bucktails		130
FW-4	Venango	Richland		Emlenton Rod and Gun Club		295
FW-5	Venango	Cranberry		Venango County Bucktails		100

TABLE No. 14. SPECIAL WILDLIFE REFUGE PROJECTS—Concluded
 (May 31, 1942)

Project Number	County	Township	Lessors	Sponsoring Organization	Total Area Leased
FW-6	Clarion	Madison	3	Riversburg Rod and Gun Club	225
FW-7	Warren	Eldred	4	Tidioute Bucktails	453
FW-8	Crawford	Rome	3	Crawford County Sportsmen's Council	305
FW-9	Forest	Jenks	3	Marienville Wildlife Club	200
FW-10	Forest	Jenks	2	Marienville Wildlife Club	541
FW-11	Butler	Oakland	6	Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club	186
11	Totals		29		3,030
GW-1	Indiana	Green	1	Green Township Fish and Game Association	80
GW-2	Westmoreland	North Huntingdon	1	Larimer Sportsmen's Association	241
GW-3	Westmoreland	North Huntingdon	1	Larimer Sportsmen's Association	86
GW-5	Armstrong	Gilpin	1	Bagdad Sportsmen's Association	298
GW-6	Westmoreland	Bell	1	Truxall Sportsmen's Association	188
GW-7	Greene	Cumberland	1	Cruible Sportsmen's Association	99
GW-8	Westmoreland	North Huntingdon	1	Larimer Sportsmen's Club	60
GW-9	Somerset	Quemahoning	1	Stoystown Sportsmen's Association	130
GW-10	Washington	South Strabane	1	Meadow Lands Sportsmen's Association	350
GW-11	Greene	Monongahela	1	Nemaoolin Hunting and Fishing Club	160
GW-12	Indiana	Green	1	Green Township Fish and Game Association	94
GW-13	Westmoreland	Allegheny-Washington	1	Vandergrift Sportsmen's Association	339
GW-14	Armstrong	Kiskiminetas	1	Kiski Township Sportsmen's Association	400
GW-15	Greene	Cumberland	2	Carmichael and Cumberland Township Sportsmen's Association	161
GW-16	Armstrong	Wayne	1	Snyderville Rod and Gun Club	180
GW-17	Somerset	Elk Lick	8	High Point Wildlife League	367
GW-18	Westmoreland	Bell	2	Rossiter Sportsmen's Club	288
GW-19	Indiana	Canoe	5	McDonald Sportsmen's Association	522
GW-20	Washington-Allegheny	Robinson-Findley	3	Stoystown Sportsmen's Association	291
GW-21	Somerset	Quemahoning	1	Boyston and Coal Run Rod and Gun Club	252
GW-22	Somerset	Elk Lick	1	Hillcrest Sportsmen's Club	208
GW-23	Westmoreland	East Huntingdon	4	Greensburg Sportsmen's Club	385
GW-24	Westmoreland	Amity	6	Waltersburg Hunting Club	98
GW-25	Fayette	Franklin	9	Jerome Sportsmen's Association	1,798
GW-26	Somerset	Jenners	1	Green Township Fish and Game Association	163
GW-27	Indiana	Green	1	Somerset Sportsmen's Organization	120
GW-28	Somerset	Somerset	3	Alpenport Rod and Gun Club	237
GW-29	Washington	West Wheatfield	4	Conemaugh Valley Sportsmen	254
GW-30	Indiana	Jenner	1	Sipesville Rod and Gun Club	113
GW-31	Somerset	Raeoon	7	Aliquippa Bucktail League	88
GW-32	Beaver				881
31	Totals		76		8,931
114	Grand totals		274		41,701

TABLE No. 15. DOG TRAINING PRESERVES MAINTAINED BY THE COMMISSION
(May 31, 1942)

Serial No.	County and Township	Owner of Land	Agreement	Acreage	Class of Dogs Which May Be Trained	Hunting Limitations
1	Elk County, Ridgway Township	Armstrong Forest	Oct. 21, 1937, 5 years -----	990	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted	No small game may be hunted or killed. Deer and bears may be killed in season
2	Montgomery County, Upper Dublin and Whittemarsh Townships	Robert G. and Clare G. McLean	Oct. 22, 1937, 5 years with renewal rights -----	160	Retrievers, including spaniels and non-slip retrievers. Properly licensed field trials may be conducted	No ordinary hunting permitted. Commercially propagated and tagged pheasants, as well as native cottontail rabbits, may be killed in connection with dog training
3	Lycoming County, McHenry and Cummings Townships	Department of Forests and Waters, Tiadaghton State Forest	May 4, 1939, effective until cancelled on 30 days' notice -----	800	All classes of hunting dogs. Field trials may be conducted	No small game may be hunted or killed. Deer and bears may be killed in season
4	Forest and Clarion Game Commissions, Green and Farmington Townships	Approved by Commission July 12, 1939 -----	985	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted	No small game or bears may be hunted or killed. Deer may be killed in season	
5	Erie County, Summit and Green Townships	Game Commission. State Game Lands No. 109	Approved by Commission July 11, 1940 -----	145	Bird dogs only. Field trials may be conducted	No small game or bears may be hunted or killed. Deer may be killed in season
6	Washington County, North and Franklin Townships	Citizens' Water Company of Washington, Pa.	May 6, 1941, one year, and thereafter until cancelled	578	All classes of dogs. Field trials may be conducted	No game of any kind may be hunted or killed
Total -----						3,658

TABLE No. 16. SUMMARY AND STATUS OF FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION
LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS
(May 31, 1942)

Original Project Data								
Project Number	Number of Tracts	Acreage	Estimated Costs					Proportional Share
			Land	Surveys and Mapping	Title Vesting	Totals	Federal Government	Game Commission
2-L	16	9,044.7	\$36,662.00	\$6,359.95	\$5,861.05	\$48,883.00	\$36,662.00	\$12,221.00
3-L	6	716.1	11,294.80	501.27	429.66	*12,225.73	*8,911.12	*2,970.38
7-L	20	16,502.3	57,485.80	6,830.00	6,839.04	71,154.84	53,366.13	17,788.71
10-L	21	16,050.2	81,010.90	11,235.14	9,630.12	101,876.16	76,407.12	25,469.04
11-L	18	9,351.5	35,288.85	6,672.05	5,718.90	47,679.80	35,739.85	11,919.95
12-L	64	18,299.6	93,309.37	7,319.84	6,404.86	107,094.07	80,320.55	26,773.52
13-L	5	15,336.5	42,919.50	6,901.43	5,367.77	55,188.70	41,391.52	13,797.18
Totals	150	85,300.9	\$358,031.22	\$45,819.68	\$40,251.40	\$444,102.30	\$332,818.29	\$110,939.78
Average estimated cost per acre			\$4.197	53.7¢	47.2¢	\$5.206		

* Explanation: Project 3-L: 75% of the total estimated cost of this project exceeded available Federal funds by \$344.23, but it was known that all such funds allocated to Project 2-L would not be required. Upon completion of 2-L, an amendment was made July 15, 1940 to Project 3-L to provide additional funds required.

PROGRESS VOUCHERS SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR WHICH REIMBURSEMENT CHECKS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED								
Project Number	Number of Tracts	Acreage	Actual Costs					Proportional Share
			Land	Surveys and Mapping	Title Vesting	Totals	Federal Government	Game Commission
2-L	15	10,056.9	\$35,436.90	\$4,684.44	\$4,820.68	\$44,942.02	\$33,706.52	\$11,235.50
3-L	6	702.0	11,079.20	366.85	445.45	11,881.50	8,911.12	2,970.38
7-L	14	11,605.4	41,577.30	6,584.51	4,364.60	52,526.41	39,394.81	13,131.60
10-L	18	13,067.9	62,902.85	8,761.02	5,412.60	77,076.47	57,807.35	19,269.12
11-L	11	8,117.1	28,348.25	4,535.62	2,404.91	35,288.78	26,466.58	8,822.20
12-L	3	851.0	4,584.40	627.35	469.00	5,650.75	4,260.56	1,420.19
13-L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	67	44,400.3	\$183,928.90	\$25,549.79	\$17,917.24	\$227,395.93	\$170,546.94	\$56,848.99
Average actual cost per acre for cases settled to date ---			\$4.14	57.5¢	40.3¢	\$5.121		

OFFICIAL 1940 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. On November 1st no hunting of any kind before 9 A. M. With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., except from July 1 to September 30, inclusive, 6 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., E. S. T. Traps may not be set before 7 A. M. on the first day of the seasons for trapping in open counties. Raccoons may be hunted at night with a noon-to-noon daily limit.

Upland Game

<i>(Small Game Possession Limit Three Days' Bag)</i>	<i>Bag Limits</i>	<i>Seasons</i>
<i>Day</i>	<i>Season Open</i>	<i>Close</i>
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)	4	Unlimited..July 1..Sept. 30
Ruffed Grouse	2	10 }
Quail, Bobwhite	5	15 }
Hungarian Partridges (3 counties only)*	2	6 }
Wild Turkey (See 8 counties closed below)*	1	1 }
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	12 }
Grackles (commonly called Blackbirds)	Unlimited	
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20 }
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	5	20 }
Squirrels, Red	Unlimited	..Nov. 1..Sept. 30, 1941
Raccoons, all counties by individual or hunting party	1	15..Nov. 1..Dec. 31
Raccoons, by traps (21 counties closed below)* .....	.....	15..Nov. 1..Dec. 31
Bear, over one year old by individual (See 10 counties closed below)*	1	1 }
Bear, over one year old by hunting party of five or more*	2	2 }
Deer, both sexes, <i>except those with only a visible spike antler or antlers without points</i>	1	1 }
Deer, as above, by hunting party of 6 or more	6	6 }
NO OPEN SEASON —Chukar Partridges, (Snowshoe Rabbits), Deer with only a visible spike antler or antlers without points, Elk and Cub Bears.		Sharptailed Grouse, Doves, Varying Hares

Migratory Game

Rails and Gallinules (Except Sora and Coot)	15 of combined kinds	Sept. 1..Nov. 30
Sora	15	Sept. 1..Nov. 30
Woodcock (Possession Limit—8)	4	Oct. 16..Oct. 30
Wild Ducks (Except Wood Ducks)	10	
Wild Geese	3 of combined kinds	Oct. 16..Dec. 14
Snipe, Wilson's (Jacksnipe)	15	
Coots, (Mudhens)	25	

Fur-Bearers—(Traps not to be placed before 7 A. M. on opening dates)

Minks	Unlimited	..Nov. 1..Jan. 31, 1941
Otters (By Traps only, in 6 counties)* .....	.....	4..Nov. 1..Jan. 31, 1941
Muskrats (By traps only)	Unlimited	..Dec. 1..Dec. 31
Beavers (Traps only, 27 counties closed)* .....	.....	3..Mar. 1..Mar. 15, 1941

Opossums and Skunks

Unprotected until Sept. 30, 1941

*SPECIAL COUNTY REGULATIONS

Hungarian Partridges—Hungarian Partridges may be killed only in the counties of Lycoming, Montour and Northumberland.

Turkey—No Turkey season in Cameron, Clarion, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Warren Counties.

Raccoon Trapping—No Raccoon trapping in Beaver, Berks, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Mercer, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Snyder and York Counties.

Bear—No Bear season in Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties.

Otter Trapping—Otter trapping only in Lackawanna, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

Beaver Trapping—Beaver trapping in all counties except Armstrong, Beaver, Bradford, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Columbia, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Washington, Westmoreland and Wyoming. One person may set and tend 10 traps only.

Snares—Snares without springpoles may be used for taking predators only in Cameron, Clarion, Clinton, Elk, Forest, McKean, Pike, Potter, Susquehanna, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming Counties between December 16 and March 31, 1941.

(As fixed by Commission at meeting of July 11, 1940)

OFFICIAL 1941 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

Open season includes both dates given, Sundays excepted for game. On November 1 no hunting of any kind before 9 A. M. With this exception, shooting hours daily are 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., except from July 1 to September 30 inclusive, 6 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., E. S. T. Traps may not be set before 7 A. M. on the first day of the seasons for trapping in open counties. Raccoons may be hunted at night with a noon-to-noon daily limit.

Upland Game

<i>(Small Game Possession Limit Three Days' Bag)</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Bag Limits</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Seasons</i>
					<i>Close</i>
Ruffed Grouse	2	10			
Quail, Bobwhite	5	15			
Wild Turkey (See 9 counties closed below)*	1	1			
Ringneck Pheasants, males only	2	12	} Nov. 1..Nov. 29		
Grackles (commonly called Blackbirds)		Unlimited			
Rabbits, Cottontail	4	20			
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (combined kinds)	6	20			
Squirrels, Red		Unlimited		..Nov. 1..Sept. 30, 1942	
Raccoons, by individual or hunting party, all counties	2	} 15	Oct. 15..Dec. 31		
Raccoons, by trapping (See 14 counties closed below)*			Nov. 1..Dec. 31		
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)		5 Unlimited		..July 1..Sept. 30	
Bear, over one year old by individual ..	1	1	} Nov. 19..Nov. 22		
Bear, over one year old by hunting party of three or more	2	2			
Deer, male with two or more points to one antler	1	1	} Dec. 1..Dec. 13		
Deer, as above, by hunting party of six or more	6	6			

NO OPEN SEASON—Hungarian Partridges, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Doves, Varying Hares (Snowshoe Rabbits), Antlerless Deer, Elk, and Cub Bears.

Migratory Game

Rails and Gallinules (Except Sora and Coot)		15 of combined kinds		..Sept. 1..Nov. 30	
Sora	15 .....			..Sept. 1..Nov. 30	
Woodcock (Possession Limit—8)	4 .....			..Oct. 16..Oct. 30	
Wild Ducks (See Restrictions)	10				
Wild Geese	3 of combined kinds	} Oct. 16..Dec. 14			
Coots (Mudhens)	25				
<i>Fur-Bearers</i> —(Traps not to be placed before 7 A. M. on opening dates)					
Minks		Unlimited		..Nov. 1..Jan. 31, 1942	
Otters (By traps only, in 6 counties)*		4 .....		..Nov. 1..Jan. 31, 1942	
Muskrats (By traps only)		Unlimited		..Dec. 1..Dec. 31	
Beavers (By traps only, 14 counties closed)* .....				..Feb. 14..Feb. 28, 1942	
Opossums and Skunks				Unprotected until Sept. 30, 1942	

AN APPEAL TO TRAPPERS—In order to avoid destroying game and injuring dogs, trappers are requested to refrain from setting traps in trails. All traps must be tagged.

**SPECIAL COUNTY REGULATIONS*

Turkey—No Turkey season in Cameron, Clarion, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Warren and Wayne Counties.

Raccoon Trapping—No Raccoon trapping in Beaver, Berks, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lawrence, Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties.

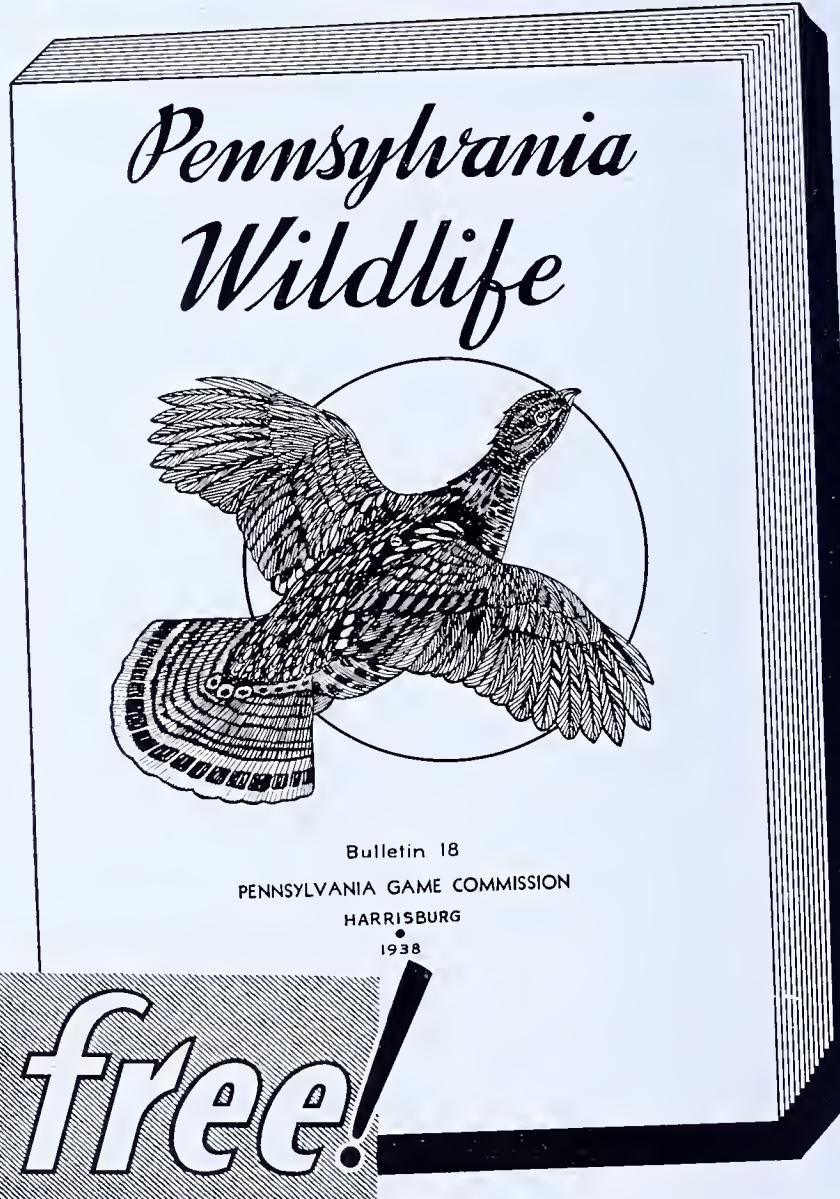
Otter Trapping—Otter trapping only in Lackawanna, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties.

Beaver Trapping—Beaver trapping in all counties except Carbon, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Lancaster, Lawrence, Luzerne, Mercer, Schuylkill, Venango, Warren and Wyoming Counties. One person may set and tend 10 traps only.

Snars—No counties open to use of snares this winter.

(As fixed by Commission at meeting of July 10, 1941)

THIS WILDLIFE Book



Bulletin 18

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